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MYTHOLOGICAL EPISODES

INDIAN dances picturise the lives of gods and the doings of the Hindu pantheon. The picture on the right is a scene from "Andal's wedding," a ballet composed and enacted by the well-known dancers Nataraj, Shakuntala and their troupe. Andal who weds Lord Ranganatha is enthralled by the melody of his flute.

SHIVA-PARVATI dance by Nataraj and Shakuntala. The vigorous 'Tandav' movements of the ballet (left) are a contrast to the 'lasya' type in "Andal's wedding". The distinctive dress designs, headgear and ornaments in the two ballets are striking. Nataraj and Shakuntala have made a special study of the sculptures and bronzes to enliven the ballets.

NEPAL AT CROSS-ROADS

SEE PAGE 5

Pak Gets A New Premier

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BY "P"

PAKISTAN appears to be a kind of 'Pandora's Box', and the latest political developments in that state bear ample testimony to it. That Nazimuddin's Premiership was viewed with suspicion by the Pakistanis is no new fact. But even the shrewdest political forecaster could not have thought that if he went out of office, his successor would be yet another East Bengali! Yet, that is what we see in the exit of Nazimuddin and the entry of Mahomed Ali.

When Nazimuddin threw away his comfortable place as Governor-General and took up the Premiership, on the death of Mr. Liaquat Ali, I wrote he was committing his political 'hari kari', and today my view stands more than justified. Understanding the turbulent nature of Pak politics, it was then a wise step of Mr. Ghulam Mahomed, the Finance Minister, to have chosen the Governor-General's office, since it was free from many day to day encumberances.

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In Pakistan, the Punjabi Moslems had always a dominant voice, because they had more brains than the East Bengali or Sindhi Moslem and more refined ways. That is because the Punjabi Moslem politicians were well-trained in political traditions and practices by such eminent leaders as the late Sir Fazli Hossain. Naturally, the Punjabis were always wanting to have the top-say in their country's affairs, but then, the advent of the East Bengali Nazimuddin to a high position was entirely due to the fact that he was a cent per cent loyal follower of Mr. Jinnah, who trusted him implicitly. That turned the hopes of the Punjabi Moslems in the first

The following is an appreciation of the recent political developments in Pakistan as background to giving a pen-picture of the new Premier of that State—Mr. Mahomed Ali This article is written by one who had known Mr. Ali personally when he was Finance Minister of undivided Bengal in 1946, the writer being a resident of Calcutta in those days. Some important facts are brought to light here.

years of Pakistan. The Sindhi Moslem politicians themselves did not like Nazimuddin who was an eye-sore to them. Politicians like Mr. Khurro were not slow in giving expression to such a view, from time to time. Now Mr. Ghulam Mahomed, the Governor-General tries to appease the various whining sections of Pak politicians by bringing them together with the formation of a new Cabinet, since the situation called for a new order in that state. But then, with Mr. Mahomed Ali, can such a state of concord and conciliation be achieved, is something we have to watch carefully in the coming days.

Nazimuddin, for all outside purposes, went as a saintly politician. That he says 'Namaz' five times a day, that he is a devout Moslem who even believes in a 'Jehad' those who had known hi ı closely, are well aware.

The muddle he created in Bengal in 1943 as its Premier when thousands died of the great famine, his unseen hand in the creation of a situation which resulted in the massacre of thousands of innocents in Calcutta and Bengal in 1946 (just to discredit Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy's premiership in a spirit of vengeance) all that is past history.

Mysterious Nazimuddin has always been a political intriguer 'par excellence': now, as the old saying goes, he could not fool all the people all the time! He has come to face his political Waterloo at the hands of the same people who installed him into power and authority.

●

There is nothing very much to show that Nazimuddin and Mr. Mahomed Ali were political adversaries in the 'open'. Both belonged to Nawab-families of East Bengal. Yet, when Nazimuddin became Premier of East Bengal in 1947, on the wake of partition, the

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

WEEK-END FUN

Fond Parent: "Johnny, what did the music-teacher think of your rendering of 'Morning, Noon, and Night' ?"

Small Son: "Well, Dad, when I'd played a few bars he told me to call it a day."

* * *

He was a bore, and heartily disliked. Rushing into the club secretary's room and fuming with rage, he shouted, "I've just been offered £20 to resign. What shall I do?"

The secretary replied, calmly: "Hold on for a bit. You'll probably get a better offer."

* * *

"What's your son doing now—the one who swallowed a shilling when he was a youngster?"

"You mean Clarence? He's in a bank."

"Really — do you get any interest on him?"

* * *

A camera enthusiast went big-game hunting in Africa. One of his companions was chased by a lion, and fled for camp with the beast at his heels.

As the poor fellow ran he heard a shout, and looked hopefully toward the thicket whence the sound came, for he thought help was at hand.

But it was the camera man who came bounding forth with his camera raised. "Hold on, there," he yelled. "Slower! You're too far ahead. I can't get you both in."

* * *

A visitor, ushered into the director's office of a model factory in the Soviet Union, was impressed by an imposing production chart on the wall.

"Oh, yes," said the director. "During the first year we produced only five thousand; the second year fifty thousand; the third year five hundred thousand. This year we'll probably manufacture a million."

"A million?" gasped the visitor. "A million what?"

"These," said the director, handing him a neaty printed card read: "Out of Order."

* * *

A married couple were reminiscing and the husband remarked: "By the way, I wonder what has become of the old-fashioned girls who fainted when a man kissed them?"

His wife gave him a withering look. "What I'd like to know," she retorted, "is what has happened to the old-fashioned men who made them faint!"

* * *

The reporter began to ask his questions. "What made you a multi-millionaire?" he asked.

The terribly rich man looked pensive, "I think you can say my wife did," he replied at length.

"I see, her loyal help——"

"No, no. I was curious to know if there was any income she couldn't live beyond."

* * *

To the dismay of the entire staff of a smart restaurant a customer sat down and deftly tied his table napkin about his neck. There was a whispered conference, in which the manager instructed the waiter not to hurt the customer's feelings, but to make him understand, somehow, that this wasn't done.

The waiter, approaching the customer with a gentle smile, inquired: "Shave, sir, or haircut?"

* * *

"Many a so-called worker hasn't done a day's work for years", declares a writer. Night watchmen, for instance.

* * *

The wife of that famous U.S. industrialist, Henry Kaiser, was invited to christen a new ship, but somehow succeeded in bringing the champagne bottle into contact with Henry's head.

Rubbing the bump, Ka'ser blinked and exclaimed: "Darling, you missed the boat!"

An Italian diplomat, asked what he thought of America, replied: "It's a wonderful country—a real democracy. A man can still do what his wife likes there."

* * *

The principal love scene was being shot in a film studio, and the leading man was carrying realism a little too far.

"Hey!" shouted the director, "Steady on! The censor won't pass that stuff!"

"O.K.," said the leading man, still clutching the beautiful star in his arms. 'Save the film and switch off the lights."

* * *

"Yes," said the first man, "I'm a cosmopolitan. My father was Irish, my mother Italian. I was born in a Swedish ship off Barcelona, and a man named McTavish is my dentist."

"What's McTavish got to do with it?" asked the second man.

"Why, that makes me of Scottish extraction."

* * *

A man asked the owner of a circus for a job. He was told that he could become a lion tamer, and that all he had to do was to walk into the cage and make the lions eat out of his hand. He was assured that the secret was in forcing the lions to believe he wasn't afraid of them.

"No," said the man, "I don't think I'll take the job. I couldn't be so deceitful."

* * *

Passenger: "What's the use of time-tables if your trains are always late?"

Porter: "What's the use of waiting-rooms if they're not?"

The elderly treasurer of a women's aid society went into a bank to deposit the organization's funds. She handed the money to a hard-of-hearing cashier with the casual remark that it was "the aid money." The cashier thought she said "egg money."

"Remarkable," he said, "isn't it, how well the old hens are doing these days?"

* * *

A woman had met Edison, the great inventor, and just wouldn't stop talking. For the tenth time she turned to the celebrated man and bleated:

"You will go down in history, Mr. Edison, as the inventor of the first talking machine."

"Indeed, no madam," responded Edison, "I am not the pioneer in the field. The first talking machine was invented by the Almighty, and I merely invented one that could be stopped at will."

* * *

Strange But True

WHAT NEXT: A hearing aid, small enough to be worn as a tie-pin or hairslide, and a radio set worn on the wrist like a watch, have recently been patented.

OVERTIME! A student, surprised to receive a cheque for over $8 million in payment for 26 hours' part-time work, handed it back: was told something must have pressed against the 8,000,000 figure on the cheque-writing machine.

NOT ON THE MENU: Warders at Malmo Prison, Sweden, turned a blind eye when a pretty girl sent pork, ham and cakes to a prisoner by a home-made rope he lowered from his cell window. But she was arrested when she sent up a file.

SANDS OF TIME: Mrs. Sonja Birnbaum was granted a divorce in Chicago after declaring that her husband timed her trunk telephone calls with an egg-timer.

'The Big Stick We Wave In Europe'

Hesse in "The St. Louis Globe-Democrat."

POPULAR FALLACIES ON SKIN DEBUNKED

DON'T be fooled by a ruddy complexion, Dr. Marion B. Sulzberger, a New York skin specialist says.

The appearance of the skin hasn't anything to do with the general health of an individual. It's one of the many fallacies about the skin, he added.

Dr. Sulzberger, professor and chairman of the department of dermatology at New York University, explodes these "old wives' tales":

1. *"Dirt is bad for the skin."* There is no evidence a certain amount of natural dirt is harmful. Most people above middle age wash too much.

2. *"Skin diseases are simple disorders."* Next to the brain, the skin is the most complicated tissue of the body. There are more than 2,100 skin diseases.

3. *"Skin diseases are contagious."* The chance of infection by others is less than in the common cold. The air does not carry skin diseases.

4. *"Adolescents will outgrow acne and there is no use doing anything about it."* Every case of acne can be helped, if not cured. The psychological injury to youngsters in this period can be eliminated.

5. *"Most skin ailments can be treated with any salve in the medicine chest."* Overtreatment and wrong treatment bring more patients to the dermatologist than any other reason.

6. *"Skin disease arises from something wrong inside the body."* Most are caused by external influences.

7. *"Chlorophyll products prevent body odors."* "I know of no evidence," Dr. Sulzberger said, "to show that any such product taken internally will prevent body odors."

India Through Victorian Eyes.

*

BY J. RICHARDSON

ONE day in February, 1874, an elderly, bearded, bespectacled Englishman awaited his dinner at Kelner's Hotel, Allahabad. He was remarkably ugly, but his looks had long been forgotten by the landlord's girl, for whom he was drawing birds.

He had just come to the owl when he perceived another young admirer, a small girl who called out: "Oh, please draw a pussy cat too, because you know they went to sea in a boat, with plenty of honey and money wrapped up in a £5 note!"

The elderly gentleman discovered that she and all the school she went to had been taught "that remarkable poem!" and he was gratified, for he happened to be the author, Edward Lear, writes Joanna Richardson in John O' London's Weekly.

The Book of Nonsense had then been in print for nearly thirty years; it has now been a nonsense classic for more than a century and the fame of Lear shows no signs of abating. His letters were published long ago, his biography has been written, and his diaries, one by one, have been offered to the public. Today, for the first time, we may all enjoy his *Indian Journal*, 1873-1875, edited by Ray Murphy (Jarrolds, 42s.).

Even if there were not the delicate water-colours of palm trees, of elephants and strangely ornate temples by a riverside, even if the text were not punctuated by sketches and cartoons of native servants or Lear himself on a charging elephant, it would be obvious that the *Indian Journal* was the work of an artist. Often it seems like a notebook for Lear's future painting:

> Quite flat plain, yellow brown, or with crops, green or yellow, and all spotty with mimosa trees. The feathery lightness and greenness of the mimosa is lovely. Glittering blue jays . . .

He notes the rainbow-like edging of the river as a thousand Indians bathe at Benares; he observes the contrast between red soil and blue mountains, the effect of sunlight on multicoloured umbrellas, the brilliance of exotic birds, the silver-ivory mosques and the blaze of crimson rhododendrons.

The charm of this book is that of bright, kaleidoscopic colours; it is enhanced if we read the *Journal* on a grey English day.

In 1872 Edward Lear was invited to India by his friend Lord Northbrook, the new Viceroy. He had been offered a year's sightseeing, all expenses paid, and Lord Northbrook only asked in return for a series of Lear's paintings of India. The offer was remarkably generous, but Lear, who disliked "retinues and routines," refused to sail with the viceregal suite, and only when the invitation was renewed, and he had wasted a year in indecision, did he eventually embark with his Suliot servant, Giorgio.

Towards the end of November, 1873, he arrived in Bombay.

> O new palms! O flowers! O creatures! O beasts! Anything more overpoweringly amazing cannot be conceived. Colours and costumes and myriadism of impossible picturesqueness.

He set off for Cawnpore ("what parrot-coloured people and dresses!"), where he was duly impressed by the monument to victims of the massacre, and, to his confusion, discovered that his luggage had been mislaid.

> The glamour of viceregal life, a military parade and even a dur- bar during the next few days were spoiled for Lear by his "miserable luggagelessness."

One may sympathize with him, for throughout his Indian travels he was to be hindered by inefficient transport, disappointed by uncomfortable lodgings and inadequate food, and disturbed by depression and his own erratic ill-health.

Fortunately these discomforts were unsuspected when, after a stay at Calcutta, he left "the scarlet and white brilliance of Government House" and travelled by primitive train to Sahibgange, breakfasting off cold mutton and wine *en route*, and the misfortunes of travel were handsomely compensated by such moments as that in which he first came upon the Taj Mahal.

Only the brush could suggest the splendour of the women's saris.

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INDIA'S POLICY OF 'NON-INVOLVEMENT

Danger Of Being "Squeezed In"

REVISION OF U. N. CHARTER FOR FOOL-PROOF SECURITY

Dr. A. APPADORAI
SECRETARY-GENERAL, INDIAN COUNCIL OF WORLD AFFAIRS.

COMPETENT statesmen and students of public affairs are agreed that the foreign policy of a country, to be successful, must be in accord with the interests and sentiments of its people and that there must be a proper balance between commitments and ability to fulfil these commitments.

The keynote of our foreign policy, as has been evolved by Prime Minister Nehru since 1947 (besides support to dependent peoples in their legitimate efforts to achieve self-government and the ending of racial discrimination) is the promotion of international peace and, as a means to that end, co-operation with the United Nations, keeping aloof from power blocs and the forming of an independent judgment on questions of international policy.

INDIA FOR PEACE

Any student of recent Indian history and India's present needs will realize that the the immediate interest of India, to the safeguarding of which not only her foreign but also her domestic policy must be geared, is the preservation of her newly won independence and making it worthwhile for the common man in terms of a welfare state. World peace is a *sine qua non* of this fundamental interest. It is difficult to know, when a war breaks out, how it will shape and it will be difficult too for any country (perhaps barring the countries whose neutrality is internationally recognized) in modern conditions to remain neutral or, at any rate, unaffected by it. The very security of India might be at stake. Besides, world peace is essential to enable India and other relatively underdeveloped nations to attend to their urgent internal reconstruction to raise living standards—for it should be obvious that the technical personnel and the capital equipment from the developed countries of the West, without which the economic development of the country must remain an empty dream, would be difficult to get in the event of the outbreak of a war.

To keep the peace, try peaceful means—negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation and arbitration; listen to the view points of both parties to a dispute expressed by their duly constituted representatives; hesitation to condemn either party as an aggressor, until facts proved by international enquiry indisputably testify to aggression; believe the BONAFIDES of both until proved to the contrary and explore fully the possibilities of negotiation and at least localise war—this is India's view.

It is sufficient to cite India's record on the Korean issue and on the admission of Communist China to the United Nations as an illustration. India supported the resolutions declaring North Korea as the aggressor as proof was adequate, and the furnishing of armed assistance, though partly on account of the insufficiency of armed forces, and partly because her sending even a token force might weaken her possible use as a potential mediator, she contented herself with sending a medical mission; Nehru sent notes to Stalin, Acheson and Attlee appealing for a speedy and peaceful settlement of the Korean war, emphasising in particular the necessity for admitting the representation of Communist China to take her seat in the Security Council; India pressed the view that the United Nations forces should not go beyond the 38th Parallel as such action might affect the integrity of China's territory and her security, and provoke her entry into the war and thus extend the area of conflict; in co-operation with other Arab-Asian countries she made every possible move to negotiate with Peking, and later in 1952 introduced the new well-known Indian resolution on Korea as an effort to settle the question. That India was as much pro-U.S. as she was pro-China may be seen from the appeal made to China by B. N. Rau on 30th November 1950 to refrain from thinking that the American people were imperialistic, or wanted war. He had met nobody in the United States, he said who was not anxious to avoid war between the United States and China; "let him (the Chinese representative) meet as many people as he can at every possible level and judge for himself, and he will find, as I have found, that they are warm-hearted, kindly, the very reverse of imperialistic and only anxious to live in peace in their own country."

MIDDLE OF THE ROAD POLICY

The issue may be—indeed has been—raised by critics whether a middle-of-the-road policy, sitting on the fence, is the most satisfactory for promoting India's fundamental interest of survival. They say that such a policy only denies you the active assistance of both sides. Besides, they argue, look at the map of Asia. Communism is on its onward march on the North, east, and south-east of India; and even in the strategic Middle East Western influence is being weakened, leaving a vacuum which is bound to be filled in by the Soviet Union, and it is highly possible that, as a result of India's non-committal policy, she might be 'squeezed' in, surrounded by a communist sphere of influence, with possible disastrous consequences.

These criticisms cannot be lightly dismissed—for if events develop as the critics envisage it, it would indeed be a threat to the democratic way of life enshrined in India's constitution, the preservation of which is certainly among India's primary interests.

Two points may, however, be noted here. First, India's policy is based on the view that people in the Soviet Union and China and their governments do not want to provoke a world war; and second, the experience of the Government of India does not support the pessimistic view that economic assistance will be denied to them, because of their independent foreign policy. Jawaharlal Nehru told Parliament: "We want the help of other countries; we are going to have it, and we are going to get it too in a measure.... I

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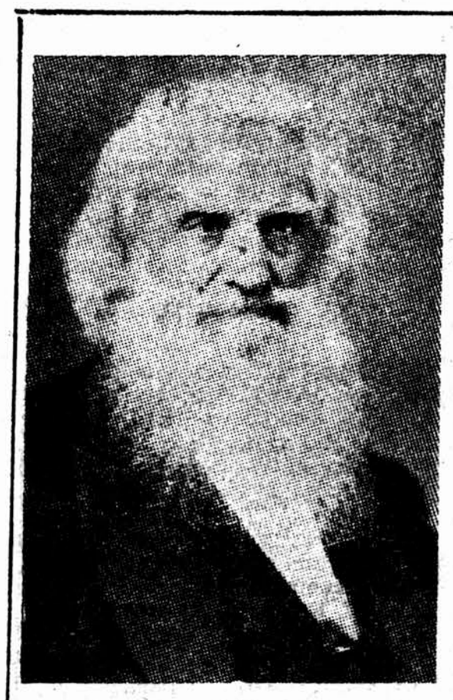


Samuel F. B. Morse, U.S. inventor.

Artist-Turned Inventor

AMAZING CAREER OF SAMUEL MORSE

NOT many people know that the inventor of the electric telegraph, Samuel F. B. Morse, although he learned the then infant science of electricity while at College, was a professional artist for more than 15 years, before he directed his talents, by chance, to experiments leading to his famous invention.

The artist-turned-inventor, whose 162nd birthday is being marked this week, had to pass through many trials and tribulations before he met with success and honour.

Born at Charleston, Massachusetts, April 27, 1791, Morse had a comparatively happy boyhood. His father was a noted preacher, historian, author and geographer. Young Morse inherited from his father those traits of character which enabled him to withstand the many disappointments in later life.

He entered Yale College at 16, where he received the best possible education in science, including electricity and chemistry. But even when in college, he had a burning desire to become a painter. As he had a natural aptitude for drawing, his parents sent him to England to pursue his favourite subject.

AS A PAINTER

After studying four years in London, where he painted numerous portraits and miniatures, he returned to America and set up his own studio is Boston in 1815. He soon found that portraits were the only works of art that Americans would buy, and since there were not enough commissions to keep him in Boston, he was compelled to lead a vagrant existence. He wandered through New Hamshire and Vermont from 1816 to 1818, painting portraits at dol. 15 to dol. 60 apiece.

During this time Morse could save dol. 3,000. He married a girl he had met in Concord, New Hampshire, hoping to have a settled life. But God willed otherwise.

The immediate years after his marriage were a period of trial and tribulation. His wife and parents died while he was struggling in his Broadway studio in New York, where he had moved to seek his fortune.

More than once, when he felt discouraged with the slow progress of his artistic career, Morse turned to sience as a refreshing diversion. He attended lectures by Professor Dana of Columbia University, and his curiosity was directed to the effect of an electric current in deflecting the needle of a compass. He also heard of the electro-magnet invented by Sturgeon in England

DOTS AND DASHES

As his income in New York was meagre and irregular he left on a tour of Europe in 1829. For three years he worked in French and Italian galleries, making copies for Americans at home on commission oasis. Then he sailed back to new York. It was this return voyage which changed his life, leading to the invention of the telegraph.

Early in the voyage, one day the conversation at dinner turned to electromagnetism. Morse remarked: "If the presence of electricity can be made visible in any part of the circuit, I see no reason why intelligence may not be transmitted by electricity."

From that time he became completely possessed of this one idea. He soon forgot all about his artistic career, and refreshed his learning about electricity.

After several years of patient and painstaking experiments, during which time he worked with New York University as professor of arts for his livelihood, Morse perfected his invention, including his alphabet of dots and dashes.

Although the telegraph was perfected in 1836, it did not see the light of day for another eight long years. These continued to be years of trouble and even of abject poverty at times. He took out a patent of his invention in September, 1837, but had no money to demonstrate it to the public. He applied to the U.S. Congress again and again for a grant to enable his to construct a trial line between Baltimore and Washington, but his request was not granted until March, 1843

Finally, on March 4, 1843, Congress voted dol. 30,000 for the experimental line. More than a year later on May 24, 1844, Morse telegraphed the first words to his friend and assistant, Alfred Vail, at Baltimore from the Capital in Washington: 'What had God wrought!" Vail flashed back same words, to the astonishment of everybody!

The first public use of electric telegraphy was made during the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore the same year. But although the nominations were transmitted by wire, people would not believe it until confirmation was received by post the next day

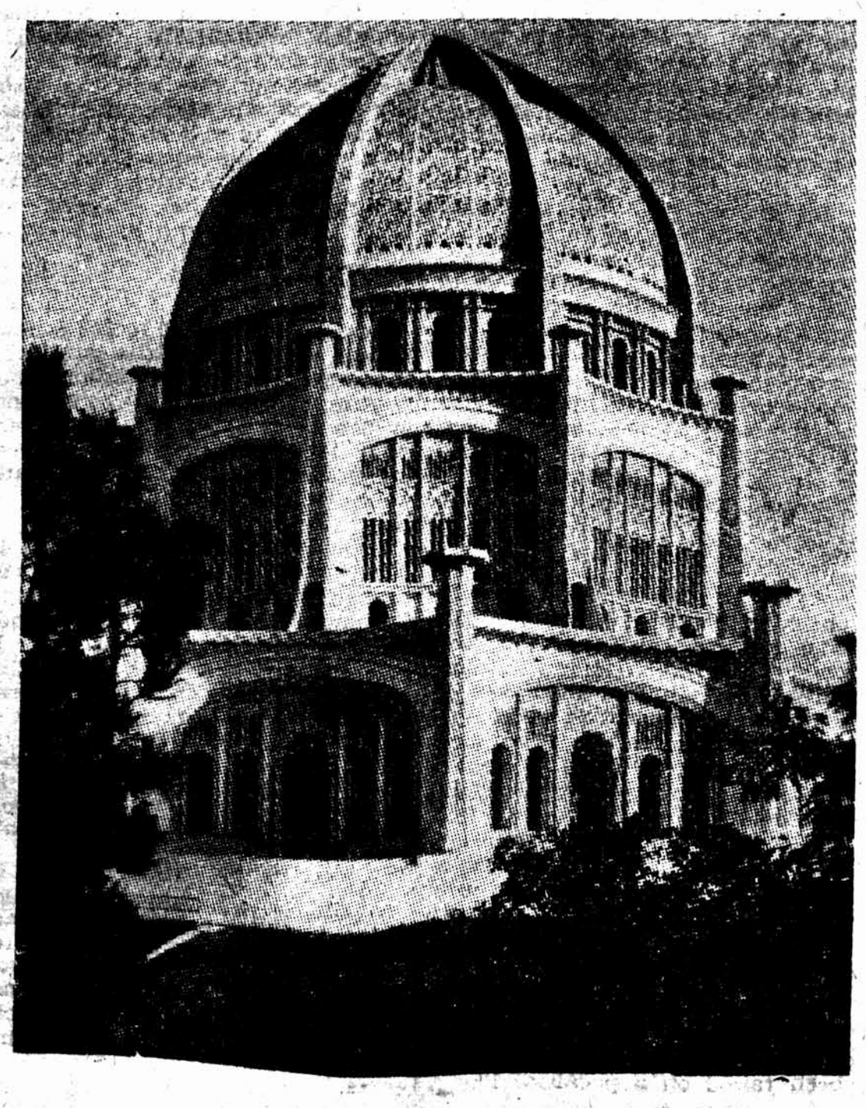
VERDICT OF COURT

Even after convincing practical demonstrations, it took some years before the telegraph could be made a commercial success. Then arose further troubles for its inventor Honest as well as fake inventors forced Morse to undergo a series of costly litigation, and it was not until 1851 that the U.S. Supreme Court upheld his rights. In that year the court decided unanimously in favour of Morse on all points involving his claim of having been the original inventor of the electromagnetic telegraph.

Soon afterwards, the telegraph was introduced between the great cities of America, as well as in the various countries of Europe.

Morse was among the few great inventors who lived long enough to enjoy the fruits of their labour. During his last years, he enjoyed the acclaim and emoluments that came to him. Yale conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. and many European governments showered him with honours. He died in New York City, April 2, 1872.

BAHAI HOUSE OF WORSHIP



Bahais living in 128 countries of the world rejoiced with fellow-members of the Faith in the United States at the dedication of their majestic House of Worship on the shores of Lake Michigan, Wilmette, a goal for which they worked, prayed and sacrificed for fifty years.

The temple had its inception in 1903, shortly after the Baha'i Faith had been introduced in the United States at the World's Parliament of Religions held in Chicago in connection with the Columbian Exposition of 1893.

A Journalist's Reminiscences

FROM PROVINCIAL TO METROPOLITAN PAPERS

BY SHANKARPRASAD S. NANAVATY

NEWSPAPERDOM OFFERS ADVENTURES AND THRILLS MORE THAN SEVERAL OTHER PROFESSIONS BUT THE HARD LUCK OF A STRUGGLING JOURNALIST SOMETIMES PURSUES HIM RELENTLESSLY. INDIAN PAPERS STRUGGLING FOR STABILITY OFTEN GIVE A RAW DEAL TO THE MEMBERS OF THE STAFF AS HAPPENED TO THE WRITER OF THIS ARTICLE.

STARTING life on a small provincial paper is supposed to be the best training ground for budding journalists but it is a pretty hard school and I am afraid it is not likely to appeal to all.

Of course, the profession of journalism is, by its very nature, such that the conditions of life and service therein cannot even approximate to those in well-managed government or business offices in some respects and journalists, true to their salt, must always be prepared to scorn delights and live laborious days in exchange for the thrills of work and the immense potentialities of serving the country without putting on sackcloth and ashes which this profession offers. However, there is a limit to everything and, as the journalist also is a human being and has his own personal and private life to live, the line of this limit must be drawn somewhere at a point which would prevent journalism from being unattractive to the best talent in the land. Is it really difficult to do it? Let us hope, not.

IN SMALL WEEKLIES

I began writing for the Press on current and controversial questions from 1917 when I was still at College and joined the editorial staff of one of the two leading Anglo-Vernacular weeklies of Ahmedabad in December, 1919, taking over charge of its English section from January, 1920. This section comprised only two pages of royal octavo size and it could hardly be called hard work even for a beginner to cover it with one leading article and three or four notes every week. I had also to lend a helping hand to those in charge of the Indian language section, at least in the beginning, and occasionally to cover a political meeting of major importance. But even so, the work was light and as the editor, who also owned the Paper, gave me a free hand to write what I liked within the limits of the policy of the paper which, by the way, was none too rigid or inflexible, I had the time of my life and I can honestly say that the eleven years that I remained with that paper were, professionally, the happiest years of my life.

NO HOLIDAY

Why, then, do I say, the reader will ask, that life on a small provincial paper is hard and irksome or unattractive? The answer to it is: Because the work clings to you like a boa-constrictor and you cannot shake it off even temporarily when you are in physical or spiritual distress.

This may sound strange but perhaps will not when I add that, throughout the long period of eleven years which I passed with this paper, I could not take a single week off on any account whatever. Till the end of 1931, I kept very delicate health and I had frequent bouts of more or less serious illness, which kept me confined to bed for weeks. The management did not grudge my absence on these occasions but I had to attend to my work from home and on the two occasions—once within three months of my joining the office when I had a severe attack of Pneumonia and the other in March or April, 1930, when I was so ill that I could not even sit up in bed—when I begged to be excused for at least one week I was asked, in the first case, to get some of my friends to write for me and, in the second, to dictate my article and notes to a sub-editor who would be sent to my place for the purpose. May I add that doing the work from home, when ill, meant passing the final proofs also and that I had to keep waiting for them, sometimes till midnight?

HARD ON HIM

Then again, during the saddest period of my life when my only brother died in the prime of life and I had to go to my native place to perform the final obsequies of the dear departed, I could not attend the 'Uthamna' ceremony in time and had to delegate the role of chief mourner to the next nearest relative because I had to catch the post for my editorial and its clearing time coincided with that of the 'Uthamna' ceremony.

It is true that this state of affairs had its roots in the peculiarities of bi-lingual journalism where the management could neither afford nor be expected to engage more than one man to attend to what was, after all, a very small part of the whole paper and it may also be one of the reasons why bi-lingual papers have become almost a rarity at least in this part of India. But, for one thing, that can hardly afford either consolation or relief to the victim of it and, for another, as the position of working journalists on the Indian language side of small provincial papers, though comparatively better, is not quite what it ought to be and as the number of small provincial papers, purely Indian language though they be, besides being fairly large, is on the increase in places like Surat, Baroda, Broach, Rajkot and Bhavnagar, this aspect of the life of working journalists could hardly be ignored or dismissed as either a relic of the past or as of secondary importance.

IN BOMBAY

Is the position of working journalists connected with the bigger and more renowned dailies, English and Indian language in Bombay better in this respect? I fear, not.

I migrated to Bombay in October, 1935, and joined a well-known limited company which ran a chain of English, Gujerati and Marathi newspapers as a Sub-editor for one of its Gujerati dailies. I worked in that capacity for about a year and was then transferred to its weekly as Asistant Editor. When I had worked for this concern for about two and a half years without enjoying so much as even a day's casual or sick leave I felt a bit fagged and asked for a month's leave. The leave was easily sanctioned but when, at the end of it, I returned to work, I found, like Othello, that my occupation had gone, almost. It was partly the result of the war of nerves which the management loved to wage against its employees and partly the result of the efforts of the editor of the daily to make me revert to his staff and take over charge of the feature articles which, he felt, were not properly handled.

But whatever the cause, the result was that when I rejoined duty my substitute did not revert to his old work and as the other arrangement was not yet finalised I seemed to hang in the air and, for two or three days at least, had not even a seat which I can call my own.

This was in 1938 and the experience was repeated in 1941 when, after working as the 'de facto' editor and righthand man of a new entrant into journalism who had started one morning and one evening daily and doing day and night duty simultaneously for nearly six months because he was short of staff, he voluntarily asked me to go on four days' leave to enjoy some "much-deserved rest" but slyly hinted when I rejoined duty on the fifth day that journalism was not for those who could not stand hard work and asked me to do what my substitute asked me to do. This too did not last for more than two or three days and I soon reverted to my old role as his righthand man. But it certainly left a bitter taste in the mouth.

HARD LUCK

Is this a case of individual hard luck or a common state of affairs? Let us see. Life being what it is, it is always unfair to generalise and I should be the last man to say that there are no offices which adopt a better standard of behaviour towards their employees. However, I know at least two cases, one of a 'de facto' editor of an Indian language daily run by an office which had the reputation of ensuring both stability and fair treatment for its staff and the other of the 'de jure' editor of an English daily in Bombay who was well-known for his professional competence all over India who had to sail in the same boat. The former had worked for more than a decade without going on leave and his employers took pride in saying that on the solitary occasion of his son's marriage when he had asked for a fortnight's leave he did not enjoy it in full but returned back to work on the fifth or sixth day. And yet when he fell ill in 1944 and could not attend office for about a month a substitute was brought in from outside and although he remained in service for about a year more he never regained his old position of trust and confidence and, within a year's time of rejoining duty, had finally to retire.

QUEER EXPERIENCE

The other incident occurred a little earlier but it is even more significant. I had close personal relations with an esteemed editor as my flair for English journalism remained unsatisfied while I was on the staff of Gujerati dailies between 1935 and 1944 I contributed frequently, often from day to day, to his paper. One fine evening, however, I was taken aback to see my article appearing as editorial. I rang up the assistant editor to enquire how this had happened and he replied: Because the editor was suddenly taken ill and 'we were short of matter.' I said: It is an honour but a bit unfair, because I should at least have been informed, if not consulted". He said he had done it on his own responsibility and without the editor's knowledge but if I felt aggrieved I might come over to the office and he would talk it over

When I went to the office next morning I assured him that what had happened need not bother any one of us but it should not happen again. He said: "On the contrary, I invite you to contribute two articles every week to be used as editorials. Writing two columns of editorial articles, one column of editorial notes and one column of light stuff six days a week is too much for one man who has also to supervise the news-editor's work during the editor's absence and it will be a help to me free from the responsibility of writing the editorial article for two days in a week."

I said: "I would be glad to help but the proprietors are rich enough to pay me at least a small honorarium for it. In any case the matter should be placed on record by issuing an official invitation to me"

He said: "It is beyond

(Continued on Page ...)

"ENCOURAGING NIBBLES"

Carmack in "The Christian Science Monitor"

EVE'S DILEMMA

A SKIT

BY N. R. V. P.

IN the exciting and amorous sport of the sexes, it is considered highly improper for Eve to take an initiative in the game and give chase. Hers is a passive role of receptivity. Consequently, she is selected, pursued, cornered and finally enmeshed by the man. With that, there ends for her the most thrilling episode of life.

For, what follows the mighty adventures in the grand passion, is hardly a matter of romantic consideration. Whereas all l'affaire de coeur are steeped in erotic passions, marriage has an inveterate way of dissolving ecstatic emotions and reducing life to a plain dead level of humdrum living. Even the honeymoon days are numbered. Whether they be spent on the fashionable sunny Riviera or in some quiet obscure corner of the globe, married couples are brought back to brass-tack, often with a nasty jolt. Happiness for the married woman seems to peter out, as things go by the board with a resounding crash. There's the rub. It is this commonplace reality which makes the most enthusiasic Eve pause on the brinks of matrimony ere she takes the final leap.

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The problem for the woman is then just not the choosing of a mate. It is the manner in which she bravely faces up the issues that marriage begets, many of which are of the nature that lead to the inevitable disillusionment of her cherished dreams. Emotions, imaginative and real, have a more, compelling influence on her than on the male sex. Even before the chase sets in, she is inclined, like Diana, to flirt innocently with the clouds of romantic vagaries. A prince charming is forever coming on his milk-white steed to carry her away to the land of perpetual happiness and lasting love. Beyond the narrow precinct of this fantastic illusion, a young girl's fancy rarely wanders and she is unconcerned about the young men who throng the world of reality.

But alas, no girl can remain forever basking in the glory of unfading youth! Time is Eve's deadliest foe. It eats up like canker, the most ravishing beauty. Even beneath the most careful application of the last word is cosmetics, its ravages are perceptible.

Streaks of grey hair and shadows round the eyes are a grave warning to unmarried women, Spinsterhood is an anathema to every female. The dreadful apprehension of being left on the shelves and of being ultimately reduced to a shrivelled up old hag, drives many an Eve into the protecting arms of the male species. The dictum: 'a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush,' has its forceful significance to an ageing girl.

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As for an ideal husband, there is no such creature. "The best of this kind are but shadows, and the worst is no worse, if imagination amends them." The male sex is a strange admixture of good and evil. When moved by softer passions, he can be superbly generous, gracious of speech and action and "oh! how like an angel." But the devil in him comes forth in all its hellish fury when he has a row with his spouse. Wives are known for a fact to refer to their husbands, when they be not within ear-shot, as "brutes."

So a newly-wedded Eve is in for some rude shocks, not a few of which are heart-rending. Having been raised on a pedalstal like a queen, worshipped like a goddess, and having had presents showered on her by her admirer, who danced attendance on her, what woman is quite prepared to see the situation completely reversed? However with marriage, the tables are turned for Eve, and the joke is definitely up against her. It is she who has to wait hand and foot on her man and dance continuously to his tunes. A trivial lapse on her part makes her husband go off at a tangent and hit the ceiling.

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Even if she lives up to his expectations, which is indeed a rare feat, there are no compensations, no gesture of appreciation, nay, not even a word of thanks from her man. Husbands take their wives for granted. Here is how a woman writes to another woman:—

"When my husband came home I decided to find out just how much he had to say during the evening. For once I asked no questions, and didn't encourage him to talk. I just sat back and waited. At six o'clock he said: "Hello pet, where have you been today and how's your mother? Five minutes later: "Where are my slippers? At ten-thirty: "Well, I think it's time to go to bed. You're very quiet tonight, pet. Aren't you well?" That was our evening's conversation!

Rather a poor domestic scene after the man having been head over heels in love and dying to make the woman his! But the woman who can laugh at life and also at herself has still to get much out of the farcical sport of the sexes.

Gandhiji's First Laboratory

SUCCESSFUL ASSAULT ON PLANTERS' RAJ IN CHAMPARAN

By P. C. Roy Choudhari

THE outlying and the picturesque district of Champaran in Bihar on the border of Nepal is the laboratory in which Gandhiji tested his methods of fight against the British Raj in 1917.

He was a stranger to India at that time having returned from South Africa recently. Although his work in South Africa had attracted a certain amount of attention, Gandhiji was new to this country and the technique that he perfected in Champaran to fight against the Indigo planters was also new and it was this technique strengthened through the fire of Champaran ordeal that was used later to fight the British lion.

PLANTERS' RAJ

The Provincial Administration in Bihar at the beginning of the 20th century was practically controlled by the European Indigo Planters. Every 10 miles there was a planter with his beautiful bungalow situated amidst a block of a few hundred acres of consolidated land. Ryots had been turned out through the help of the authorities to give a consolidated block for building the planters' KOTHI. The Bihar Planters' Association and a counter- part the Bihar Light Horse, a Volunteer Defence Corps, virtually ruled the administration. The District Officers, used to attend the meeting of the Planters' Association.

The Bihar Light Horse once marched to Calcutta to kidnap the Governor-General for he was going to authorise the famous Ilbert Bill.

TENANTS OPPRESSED

The poor tenantry could not walk with an umbrella open within a mile of the Kothi of any European planter. They were forced to grow indigo in the best part of their land and if they would not, the rental was enhanced several times. The tenants felt that growing indigo was no paying concern to them but this was an obligation. Petitions had been filed to the court which resulted in the posting of more punitive police force. There were 101 illegal taxes that the tenants had to pay. If the planters suffered from illness the tenants had to pay an extra taxation and if there was a marriage or car had to be brought the tenants had to pay for the privilege. The proprietor planters were slowly substituted by the European managers who had lesser sympathy for the tenants.

The biggest estate of Champaran known as Bettiah Raj got involved into huge debts. The management of the Bettiah Estate was in the hands of the Europeans. In order to free Bettiah Raj from the heavy debts the European manager through the Gulliland house consented to float a sterling loan of nearly 95 lakhs on the sole condition of substantial European security. To cover the interest on the loan and to give a substantial security permanent leases of villages were given to the European indigo planters in place of temporary leases and thus the tenants were absolutely at the mercy of these planters.

BATTLE-GROUND

There was agitation amongst some of the tenants about all this oppression and the matter was moved in the sessions of the Indian National Congress in 1916 in Lucknow. There was an attempt on the part of some of the delegates from Bihar to get Gandhiji to move the resolution but he refused to move it because he had no personal knowledge of the matter. But he gave his word that he would visit Champaran and one tenant, Raj Kumar Sukla, was persistent about it. Raj Kumar Sukla went on worrying Gandhiji till he arrived at Muzaffarpur, the headquarters of Tirhut Division in which Champaran is situated, on the 10th April, 1917. The Commissioner and the District Magistrate were adamant about Gandhiji and wanted him to go back immediately. He was assured that the matter was being looked into by the Survey and Settlement authorities and that his interference was uncalled for. But Gandhiji had made up his mind. He was met in Muzaffarpur by Acharya Kripalani who was staying there under orders of dismissal from the college for his Swadeshi activities. Gandhiji moved to Motihari, the headquarters of Champaran and immediately after he was served with a notice under Section 144 Cr. P. Code to quit Champaran. Gandhiji refused and on the 18th April he appeared before the Sub-Divisional Officer, Motihari, to whom he made his position clear and indicated that he was not going to obey this illegal order. The case was adjourned and everyone was bewildered.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal understood the force behind Gandhiji's move and ordered the withdrawal of the case.

AMONG TENANTS

Gandhiji then moved to Bettiah, the other principal town in Champaran, which was the centre of the Planters' Raj. Gandhiji stayed in a Dharamshala surrounded by a few collaborators some of whom have become famous later on. Amongst them were Rajendra Prasad, our President, Shri Anugrah Narain Sinha, now Minister in Bihar, Acharya Kripalani, Mahadev Desai and others. He had also a band of selfless women-workers prominent of whom were his wife, Kasturba Gandhi and Avantikabai Gokhale. He would tour round about from the Dharamshala, hear the grievances of the tenants and come back to Bettiah and have their statements recorded. The Dharamshala where Gandhiji lived used to be crowded by thousands of men and the work would continue till night. Even at that time Gandhiji in the midst of his multifarious political activities insisted on prayers, a common kitchen and social work in the villages. There were a number of schools, some of which are still existing and each school would be visited by him at intervals. He sent away the servants of his co-workers and everyone had to do his own washing of clothes, drawing water for the purpose. Kasturba Gandhi and Avantikabai Gokhale ran the common kitchen and the daily food was a simple vegetarian meal. Gandhiji insisted on individual and common prayers. There is still to be seen a niche on the verandah of the second story of the Dharamshala building where Gandhiji would retire for his prayers.

ENQUIRY BODY

The political consciousness that was roused by Gandhiji among the oppressed tenants overwhelmed the administration. Gandhiji was asked by the Chief Secretary for a summary of the conclusions of his preliminary enquiry into the agrarian condition of the raiyats of Champaran. Gandhiji sent a short report of what he had seen and what he thought. This was circularised to the Commissioner, Tirhut Division, the Settlement Officer and the District Officer.

Ultimately Government was forced to form a committee to go into the matter and the Champaran Agrarian Enquiry Committee was appointed on the 10th June, 1917, with an apologia as to its necessity with "M. K. Gandhi, Esq.," as one of the members.

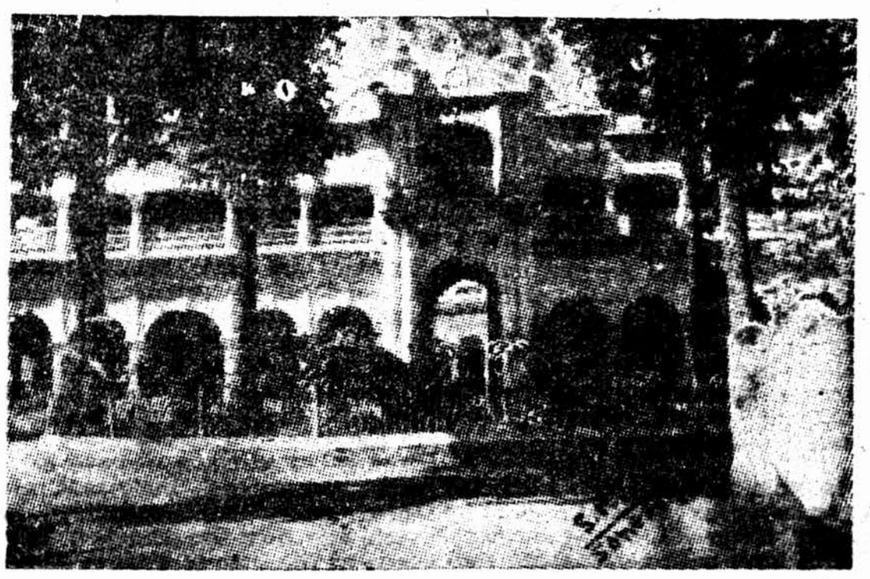
The Committee did his work virtually and a report was signed on the 3rd October, 1917. The report outlined what need be done and the Government Resolution was signed on the 18th October, 1917, ACCEPTING THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION THAT FORCED INDIGO CULTIVATION SHOULD BE ABOLISHED. Government also came to a definite conclusion regarding commutation, execution of illegal taxes, pasture ground, etc. The conclusions arrived at by Government were translated in the Regional language, Hindi, and broadcast among the tenants.

So this simple stranger from South Africa won the first fight on the soil of India. Later when he addressed a letter to the Viceroy soon after the Delhi Conference he referred to his work in Champaran and he wrote:

"If I could popularise the use of soul force which is but another name for love force in place of brute force I know that I could present you with an India that could defy the whole world to do its worst. In season and out of season, therefore, I shall discipline myself to express in my life this eternal law of suffering and present it for acceptance to those who care and if I take part in any other activity the motive is to show the matchless superiority of that law."

Champaran is hallowed as this was the first Laboratory where Gandhiji first experimented on Truth on the soil of India. His political mission and his greater social mission started in Champaran.

A HISTORIC PLACE



Where Gandhiji stayed during Champaran campaign for Bihar peasants on indigo plantations.

Nepal At Cross-Roads

POLITICIANS PLAY GAME OF POWER POLITICS

By ALOKE SEN

ANALYSING the characteristics of the people of India Mr. E. M. Forster had once occasion to make a very edifying remark. He wrote of our "easy informality and an even easier, almost undying sense of optimism." And since India, Nepal, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma and Malaya comprise one single regional unit, none will seriously object, if the present writer associates the people of those other countries with the compliment too.

The Nepali Congress Working Committee rounded off its recent three-day deliberations on a rather queer note. References such as "the success of the vested national and international interests" and that Nepal has become a seat of "national and international conspiracy" by Messrs. B. P. Koirala and Ganesh Man Singh have the seeds of mischief in them, in so far as they serve to give India a dressing-down for the perfectly clean and "above board role" she has played in the affairs of this fascinating Himalayan State.

It may be a debatable point with the Nepali Congress if their country has need any longer of our Military Mission and advisers.

But just listen to Gen. Mahabir Shamsher, King's Counsellor for Home Affairs who the other day told pressmen that the expert advice of Indian police officers was necessary for an early reorganization of Napalese police force.

And yet it fairness to Mr. B. P. it has to be said that a lot of uncalled for criticism has been levelled in India over the resolutions passed by the Nepali Congress, of which he happens to be the President. Surely it lies within the jurisdiction of a political party to make suggestions to the government of its own country to end certain arrangements with another.

Frustration

No one, having any knowledge of the situation in Nepal, can take lightly to the idea that Mr. B. P. has suddenly turned an ardent anti-Indian.

Perhaps he is not capable of such a development at all. The truth about him is that today in Nepal there is hardly another person as bitterly frustrated as he is. That explains all his conduct. That is why in the morning hour we shall hear him solemnly announce his desire to see Mr. M. P. Koirala installed as the Prime Minister of the country and before the sun has crossed the meridian, he will start negotiating with Mr. Tanka Prasad and others in the effort to counter his brother's coalition moves.

The obvious fact that the Nepali Congress is fast becoming a laughing stock to the people is staring him in the face and has driven him hard to desperation.

That is the story of the man who is at the steering-wheel of Nepal's still biggest political organisation. He has not found his furrow, and for that matter, it is highly doubtful if anyone of the one and a half score of politicians barring of course the venerable Mr. Tanka Prasad who is rightly hailed as the Father of the Nation, have found theirs.

Melodrama

For the present Mr. M. P. Koirala is however the chief actor in the political melodrama in Nepal He appears to possess a great drive and enjoy some influence with the Court. Since the overthrow of his Ministry he is doing his best to look at intelligent and progressive individual at peace with all the world.

But with all his polish, the outcome of the merger efforts initiated by him leaves much to be desired. Without doubt he is no longer a mere troop commander of the Nepali Congress Ad Hoc Committee but the principal founder of the United Front (an amalgamation of Nepal Praja Parishad and his own faction). Mr. Tanka Prasad has finally broken off talks with the Nepali Congress and the whole thing still lies in a nebulous state and a disinterested observer is not impressed.

In the circumstances one cannot but bring to mind that somehow or other Mr. M. P. could not drive home the initiative that was his.

Almost throughout the month of March and first two weeks of April the whole country from the shoeshine boy to the king himself was watching his unity moves with keen interest, and had he been able to live up to his word, and forge a United Front with Prof. D. R. Regmi of the Nepali National Congress playing his part too, the political stalemate would have ended by now. The failure of it has caused a depressing effect and that is one reason why the political apathy in Nepal is deeper today than anytime since 1950.

Between the two brothers Prof. Regmi holds the trump card. In this sense, he is the most important political figure in the country today.

Regmi's Role

Instinctively realising that his interests lie in not letting either of the two Koiralas get stronger, he has decided to keep his separate entity at least for some time to come.

When approached early in March by Mr. M. P. at Biratnagar with the merger project Prof Regmi curtly told him that he believed in making haste slowly. The younger brother, when he asked the Professor to merge his National Congress with the Praja Parishad and Congress, was also told with the same irony that Mr. Tanka Prasad of the Parishad had already signed a oint statement with Mr. M.P.

Having thus outmanoeuvred the chief opponents, he has stolen a march over them by presenting the king with his own formula to end the deadlock.

Obviously enough he could not have chosen a better time, for due to health reasons, the king is eager to set up a care-taker government that will live after the general elections.

Prof. Regmi has recommended to the king to select the personnel of the Cabinet himself on the basis of the principle that each political party will be given a seat or two, the determination of which will also be at the king's discretion. On the failure of the parties to agree to the proposal, as a last resort, he may invite competent men from outside the ranks of politicians and form a government, but in any event Prof. Regmi has maintained, the dissolution of the present advisory regime should be acheived which has, owing to persistent political instability, served to demoralise the administration.

But the scheme having received a favourable response from the king has come to an abrupt halt owing to the Professor's own differences with the Praja Parishad leader. Yet it still provides the basis for discussion and perhaps some day an agreement may come off.

Terai's Claim

Seeing that the time is opportune for clever people to extract advantage, another contestant has entered the field with the tall

(Continued on Page 21 col. 3)

Last Look Round

Latest Gadgets

MODERN man lives in an age of science. Advancement in theory is often overrunning utility or proof. Even the new unified field theory of universe put forth by world's greatest physicist of the day — Albert Einstein — still requires mathematical proof. And Einstein has virtually put forth a challenge to mathematicians to prove his theory.

In such an age it is not difficult to come across gagdets invented by brainy chaps all over the world. There have been gadgets and gadgets to do many things — from washing the dishes to alarum-teapots which wake you up in the morning, supplying you hot water for the shave and bed tea. These gadgets cater to the labour-saving mania of the human and to his alimentary requirements. But there are other kinds of gadgets or concoctions which are supposed to do something in other fields of human activities.

One such is a sleeping pill which not only puts you to sleep but wakes you up in the morning in about eight hours' time. It is said that the tablet has an outer layer of a quick-acting sedative to produce sleep, under this a slower-acting sedative to maintain it, and a core composed of a stimulant, which when it is heached, wakes you up. Of course this is the maker's claim. If you want you can try it, and supply the proof that it works according to schedule — and works without any deleterious effects on the human system.

A much-boosted gadget which has been turned down at least by the United States courts is the notorious lie-detector. In criminal cases and in loyalty tests the American police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation made boistrous use of this device until its evidence was held at the seat of justice as unreliable. And that gadget today stands condemned. But in the meanwhile what all havoc it might have wrought to the careers of hundreds, if not thousands, of innocent people it is hard to compute. And what all the dossiers in the FBI archives might contain against those interrogated with the aid, and abetment of the almighty lie-detector!

Marriage Meter

BUT today another gadget is getting a boost. It has nothing to do with the police or the FBI investigators. This time it is from England.

In Western countries, the wave of divorce is gathering strength more and more since especially the end of the last war. In America Reno and its adjuncts in other places help to break up the homes — the residences of married couples, with or without children — and leave the children if any with the hangover of the parents' divorce. England may not be faring so badly. But all the same to stem this tide of divorce, human ingenuity has been set in motion.

One J. Cecil Maby has constructed a "marriage meter". It is said to be like a complicated radio set and shows from samples of men's and women's hair, blood or saliva whether they will prove suitable partners in marriage. The inventor claims that it works because lovers give off radiations or 'wavelengths' just like everything else. Instinctive dislike of strangers is probably caused by the emission and reception of widely differing wavelengths. "My instrument makes what I call a fundamental ray analysis of bodily 'wireless waves'" he claims, Maby is said to be a radiologist who helped to produce one of the earliest forms of radar. If the bodily radiations have roughly the same value they tend to agree in temperament and suit each other. Those whose values differ widely upset each other. It is said he has tested the "electronometer" — that is the name Maby has given to his contraption—on a few hundreds of persons and some of his married friends have established unusual record for accuracy of the marriage meter.

It is, however, too early to say how far the tide of divorce in Western societies will be turned back by the use of this contraption by courting couples.

Amongst Hindus

IT can be here recalled that amongst the orthodox Hindus when a marriage proposal is made the first thing they do is to get the horoscopes of the bride and the groom, from which they try to find out whether the girl is suited to the man in question. Sixty-four "gunas" — or traits — have been attributed to each individual. All these "gunas" are calculated in each case from the planetary positions at the time of birth or something like that. From each horoscope they work out the agreeable "gunas" the bride and the groom each have. If more than 36 "gunas" agree, then it is considered to be a good pair. But if less than 32 agree, then it is not considered to be a very happy union.

This method also seems to be something like the 'electronometer' test for suitability in married life. In the higher castes in Hinduism there is or there was in vogue no divorce, but certainly they wanted the couple to be happy in their wedded lives. And according to the conception of orthodox people the planets ruled the destinies of human beings. But inspite of the requisite number of "gunas" of the bride and bridegroom matching for a good-marriage, there are as many instances of the traits of the wife and husband differing almost to breaking point. Such cases also are sufficiently numerous to the extent that this matching "gunas" before marriage has been going out of vogue and few people nowadays consult horoscopes before marrying.

The present is an age of electronics. Naturally wavelengths rule men's minds, even as Britain once ruled the waves. The newest device of Maby—"electronometer"—if the claims are sustainable, may avert the marriages going on the rocks later.

Planetary calculations or the matching of horoscopes do not seem to have given much relief to the harassment by one member of the other of the married couple. Will electronometer make for harmonious wedded life — and they lived happily ever after, and all that?

Plight Of Kanara

LINGUISM, communalism, tribalism have been terms on the tip of the tongue of both the propagators of the ideas and their opponents these days. The connotations may differ, but the ideas are in the air.

Added to this has come recently the demand for regionalism, if we may so term it, in the demand of West Bengal for some areas of Bihar. Or we might even take it as linguism, if we consider that Bengali prevails in those areas for which a claim has been put forth by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

The issue of the Kanara Brotherhood Journal—revived after about ten years of suspension, due to wartime costs of production—tells the story of the separation of North Kanara from South Kanara in the year 1862 and the relegation of one to Bombay Presidency and the other to the Madras Presidency. Both the areas are at the tail-ends of the two Presidencies (now States), farthest from the capitals.

SO far as North Kanara is concerned while passing through taluka after taluka, I have several times felt that if there is a God-forsaken area anywhere on the earth, IT IS THIS, even as the entrance of the Diwan-i-Khas of the Moghul Emperors of Delhi said, "If there is a heaven on earth, IT IS HERE. Uncared—for roads, with muddy pits in the heavy monsoon of the district, rickety bridges with broken balustrades on them, village houses with crumbling walls and shabbily thatched with hay or palm leaves, poor fishermen and villagers with a loin cloth and another piece wrapped round their heads to keep off the sun or to carry burdens—that was the scene which troubled one's mind when one thought of the conditions of India's multitude of humanity in these regions.

One of the British administrators, who computed the forest wealth of Kanara, is said to have suggested "Why not turn the entire area into forest land?", meaning thereby, that there was not much need of improving agriculture or the arecanut gardens, which are the mainstay of the economy of the district. Afforestation could give higher yield to the Government from the auctions of timber than probably the revenue from the poor soil of some of the talukas of the district. What would happen to the residents of the district did not matter much to that administrator. He was only concerned with filling the coffers of the Government which had employed him. That was the mentality at least of some of the administrators. And many villages in the district could have served as models for Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

No Place In 5-Year Plan

AND the Journal sets forth the fact that even as in British days the Kanaras were the neglected areas of the two Governments between whom they were split up, so also in the Five-Year Plan there is no place for the Kanaras, with potentialities of development of so many resources, including harbours. A special article by K. Kumar on the problem of ports giving a map of the Karwar harbour suggests what can be done to develop the port to the level of utility as of the Marmagoa Harbour in Goa. It also deals with facilities for constructing a harbour at Malpe.

Neither has North Kanara any rail link, for which demands have been made all along.

But fortunately a large number of those who have gone out to cities like Bombay or Madras have made headway in different fields of service. Kanara has also produced some intellectuals who have brought credit to the district. The life-sketch of one such late Vidyavachaspati, Veenavisharad Pt. Mangesh Ramkrishna Telang, who was a Sanskrit scholar and writer in three or four languages and who took due pride in the name the people gave him, "Beenkar Mangeshrao", appearing in the Journal is an example. His interests varied from music to chess and he read original research papers before the All-India Music Conference in 1916 and the Royal Asiatic Society in 1931.

Another distinguished worker of the district was Rao Saheb G. R. Masur who passed off last month. He devoted his entire life to the improvement of agriculture and gave the benefit of his experiments to the farmers, many of whom have benefited therefrom. He was also able to get removed some of the crying forest grievances, for which he will be remembered long by the masses.

The Kanara Brotherhood Journal (6, Kanara House, Mogul Lane, Matunga, Bombay 16), according to the editors is to appear as a bi-annual. But it would be more welcome if it is made a quarterly, if not a monthly, so that it can deal with problems of the Kanaras adequately and bring them to the notice of the Kanarans in Bombay and elsewhere.

Last week speaking in Belgaum at the inaugural meeting of his tour of the famine-stricken areas of Maharashtra Prime Minister Nehru announced that a Commission on Linguistic States would be appointed after the formation of the Andhra State and watching its progress for "some time, say one year." This should set at rest the spate of fasts for a separate Karnatak State for the present at least.

The Congress which about 30 years ago so vociferously advocated linguistic provinces and divided the country so far as the jurisdiction of its Provincial (Congress) Committees was concerned into linguistic regions, has at least to consider the feasibility of setting up linguistic states, now that it is in power and the Prime Minister's announcement should quieten the atmosphere for some time to come.

And the case of the two Kanaras split up under two states is one of the instances which calls for some thought, if the areas are not to remain undeveloped for ever, for want of a linguistic state of their own.

DRAMA FESTIVAL AT MATUNGA

THE stage in India, particularly in Bombay, has had a remarkable revival in the recent past. Enthusiastic amateurs have formed troupes at considerable cost, unmindful of the difficulties, financial and personal. This has aroused a tremendous interest in the stage among the people who have so far been spoon-fed by the cinemas, which whatever be their merits, technical and aesthetical, lack the personal charm of the theatre.

One serious handicap in maintaining the recently aroused consciousness is the lack of a permanent theatre in Bombay. Promises have been made by politicians and others at election time or while presiding over anniversaries that the day is not far off, when Bombay can boast of a theatre second to none. This has remained only a scheme in the air.

This is not the time nor the occasion to canvass the advantages of having a theatre to give shape to the ambitions and ideas of our young artises. All this has been said over and over again. What is lacking is a concerted effort to fulfil this national need. The time is past when such things depended on the munificence of whimsical friends. It is through our own efforts that such a theatre will have to be built and the initiative must surely be taken by those who are interested in the theatre movement.

Bands of enthusiasts have been trying in their small way in Matunga to build something which will be a common meeting place for people interested in fine arts, in literature and cultural activities. If the necessary support is forthcoming, even a small open air theatre is not out of the realm of possibility. Their efforts have advanced from the blue-print stage to the collection of money.

TAMIL SANGHAM

The Bombay Tamil Sangham started a campaign for a building fund two years ago and for this purpose they invited South India's inimitable comedian, N. S. Krishnan and his troupe. Fears were expressed about the success of the endeavour, but such was the enthusiasm of people in Matunga that the Sangham was encouraged to stage a drama festival last year. Then, the talented T. K. S. Brothers staged five of their very popular dramas. This was a more ambitious effort than the first attempt, for bringing an accomplished and established troupe like T. K. S. Brothers, meant moving huge settings and accommodating more than fifty people in Bombay where the problem of living space, to say the least, was more acute than ever. Yet, the effort was well worth making; the response was terrific, not only from the point of view of the 'gate' but the interest it aroused in the theatre and the literary aspect of drama. T. K. S. Brothers are not merely a troupe of actors. T. K. Shanmugham, the brain behind the company has fought against heavy odds to maintain and improve the art of the theatre at a time when the screen was sweeping everything before it. This meant great hardship financially, but it was a challenge to his artistic consciousness. Thanks to this troupe, the South Indian drama survived and made such progress that it won from the hands of an unwilling Government exemption from entertainment tax for the drama. This has now been withdrawn, but that is another story.

T. K. Shanmuknam in the role of Tamil poetess Auvayar.

DRAMA FESTIVAL

This year too, the Bombay Tamil Sangham is arranging a drama festival and T. K. S. Brothers will again be facing the footlights from May 9 for five consecutive days. The festival opens with their 'piece de resistence' 'AUVAYAR' which has been hailed as the best play that has ever been enacted on the Tamil stage in this century. The characterisation of Tamil Nad's most famous poetess on the stage is unbelievably realistic and but for the fact that Shanmukham's name appears on the bills as the actor personating Auvayar, no one can say that the part of a ripe old lady of eighty and more is played by a young man like Shanmukham. 'Auvayar' is Shanmukham's offering to the Tamil stage and he will be remembered for years to come for his role in this play.

The four other plays in their programme this year are new to Bombay, but they have been tremendous hits in the South. They are representative of all moods in drama and give excellent scope to Shanmukham and his talented troupe for bringing to the stage their skill, gained through years of ceaseless and at times thankless endeavour on the stage.

Strange But True

SAVED! — A woman rushed from a burning building at Boston, United States, then groped her way back. She re-emerged triumphantly carrying her completed income-tax return.

HOBBY: A society called Societe de Tyrosemiophilie has been registered in Paris. Its object: To unite all those interested in the coloured pictures which decorate the tops of cheese boxes.

For Blood Donors

It is not now considered safe to donate blood more than five or six times a year because it takes the body about two months to rebuild its red blood cell supply.

A new technique developed at Children's Hospital, Philadelphia, may make, possible as many as 52 transfusions a year by an individual. The freshly drawn blood goes to a centrifuge that whirls the blood at tremendous speeds, causing separation of the plasma, or liquid portion of the blood, from the red cells. The red cells are returned to the donor immediately.

Dr. Joseph Stokes Jr., physician-in-chief at the hospital, said the new method is still in the experimental stage. When put into widespread use, it may offer a way of increasing the short supply of gamma globulin, the fraction of the blood found in studies last summer to be capable of preventing polio paralysis for a short period. The gamma globulin is extracted from the plasma.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Life Sketch Of A Great Negro Teacher And Reformer

Time has a way of wearing the gilt off a man's reputation. Many a name has lapsed into oblivion a few years after its proud owner has been laid in the grave. But gilt and gold are two different things and there are the fortunate few whose fame shines brighter with the passing of the ages.

Booker T. Washington is not a figure that is widely known outside his own country. Many a collector, looking at his portrait on a ten cent value of the United States "Famous Americans" series has dismissed one of the world's great educators and social reformers with an indifferent shrug. Poe he knows and Edison he knows, but who is this black god?

If the Negro has, of recent years, come a little into his own, it has been due, in very large measure, to the efforts of men like Washington Lincoln freed the slaves, but there was nothing to free the black from economic bondage, nothing which compelled the "equal opportunity" pledge which is a fundamental of American social life to be translated from theory to practice.

Booker T. Washington was born in a world where he was free only in name. He left it knowing that he had done his bit in awakening the human conscience and that due to his efforts his race would be able to hold its head as high as any man. As a child he led the hard life of the itineary Negro labourer, working all day and picking up snatches of book learning by joining a night school after his labours were done.

Determination

At seventeen, ambitious, confident and a glutton for hard work, he walked five hundred miles from his home to Hampton, Virginia, with nothing between him and the future but the couple of dollars he had managed to save by incessant oil. To pay his tuition at the Hampton school he swept the floors and kept the classrooms clean. To earn his keep he took on jobs as janitor and waiter. By way of a trade he concentrated on brick-laying.

He graduated at Hampton and was offered the post of principal of a Negro school at Tuskegee, Alabama. Arrived in the town that is now permanently associated with his name, Booker T. Washington found that if there was to be a school he would have to build it himself. Shiftless vagabondage was the lot of the average Negro in those days; Washington set out to correct all that.

He rounded up the youngsters, sparked them with his own limitless enthusiasm, gave them something worth striving for. He corrected the notion—widespread among his race—that education was desirable merely as a means to a life of leisure

Washington believed with a passionate intensity in the dignity of manual labour. To him the worker in the field was as fine a representative of humanity as the poet or the artist or the musician. He realised, early on, that a good deal of Negro backwardness stemmed from a blind reliance on the leadership of the White. He did not mince words: "Our children must learn by doing. We should not look always to the white race for leadership. We must develop our own leaders."

Passion For Justice

The whites, suspicious at first, found that Washington was no rabble rouser. There was no bitterness in his make-up, only a desire to see justice done to his people. He did not recriminate over the past. But instead of leaving the future in the hands of fate he set out to mould it according to his own pattern. The surprising thing is that he succeeded to such a large extent.

One little anecdote illustrates his lack of false pride and his serenity of spirit. He once happened to pass by a mansion and the lady of the house, unaware of his identity, called on him to chop firewood Washington pulled off his coat, got to work, and soon carried the pile of firewood into the kitchen.

One of the servants, shocked at seeing the Professor doing this "menial" work, reported the matter to her mistress It must be remembered that Washington was already quite a celebrity at the time this incident took place. Mrs. Varner, the lady of the house rushed to the school to apologise. The great educator took the incident in his stride: "It's all right, Madam. I like to work and am delighted to do favours for my friends."

As it happened Mrs. Varner not only became a firm friend of Washington, but a benefactor, for she contributed liberally to the funds of Tuskegee Normal and got several of her friends to do the same.

Recognition

By the turn of the century, Washington was recognised all over the country as the spokesman for his race. His transparent sincerity made him a brilliant orator and his observations, however uncomfortable they might prove, to a section in the audience, went down to solid bedrock.

No honest white could flinch from the directness of such a passage as this: "You must understand the troubles of the man farthest down before you can help him. One can test a man's humanity only by his attitude towards individuals of a race less fortunate than his own." Gifts and endowments began to come in steadily. Andrew Carnegie capped a fifty thousand dollar gift by Colis P. Huntingdom by over half a million for the endowment of a library at Tuskegee.

Theodore Roosevelt, a big man with a big heart, was a close personal friend. Harvard in honouring him, broke a long-standing tradition; he was the first Negro to get a degree. The National Education Association listed him among the ten greatest contributors to American education New York University honoured him in its Hall of Fame.

Is this not a dizzy eminence for a little black urchin who had to sweat in the fields and pore over books while the rest of the world was in bed? Perhaps, but faith and ambition can work wonders. For Booker T. Washington firmly held: "No matter how poor or how black one is, or how obscure his present position, he should remember that there is a chance for him, and the more difficulties he has to overcome, the greater will be success."

A century earlier the namesake of this great Negro carved a niche in the hearts of his people as the Father of his Nation. No less great is the debt of the Negroes of America to the Father of their Race. For Booker T. Washington "lifted the evil of ignorance from his people and pointed the way to progress through education and industry."

Millions in our own country do not yet know how to read or write, millions more are only now finding the path to equality. For them, and to all to whom the road is dreary or lacking in hope, the life of Booker T. Washington shines forth a challenging beacon.

Miscellany

Several readers have written in from time to time asking for a revival of the biographical 'Personality Parade' which was a feature of this page some time ago. Others have shown a fondness for stories behind stamps and for general descriptive articles about various countries or even about individual stamps.

There is something for all these groups this week. Biographical sketches are actually a very good thing for the hobby, but the trouble is that some of the men who have been featured on stamps are virtual nonentities outside their own countries.

One reader has sent in a list of suggested names which includes Volta (Italy), Voltaire (France), Schopenhauer (Danzig), Jan Sobieski (Poland) and Desallines of Haiti. These are fairly straight-forward but the last one, Chebichev (Russia) has me stumped. Better leave them simple!

France Pays Tribute To Dressmaking Industry

WOMAN is many things to many men: to some a beacon lighting a path through the wilderness, to some a thing apart, an invitation to happiness to the happy few, a mere word to a host of others. But above all she represents harmony and order in the laws of nature, not only in the glamour that surrounds her being and in the litheness and poetry of her movements, but in the witchery of the muslins and gossamer in which she habitually envelops herself —vestments which only too often raise her to something approaching divinity in the eyes of the men who gaze upon her.

The passage quoted in this paragraph was written, in one of his more rapturous moments, by the French poet Beaudelaire. And even though one makes the usual allowance for Gallic enthusiasm and romantic fervour, there is no denying that much of woman's allure lies in her clothes. No nation has placed the cult of feminine dress sense on so high a pedestal as France. And Paris, the centre of the world's fashion trade, has held, against all rivals, a pre-eminent position for the past several centuries.

The great dress establishments in the French capital do not believe in resting on their laurels. No sooner have they set a particular trend in fashion, than they seek to branch out in altogether unexpected directions. Paris has dozens of world famous fashion houses, and in each and every one of them brilliant designers are busy every moment thinking up new ways to set the world of fashion agog. Each season a few score outstanding dress designs are offered to the world of beauty, created in a never-ending search for perfection.

Not So Simple

But dress designing is not as simple as all that. The great names undoubtedly deserve a large share of the praise, but one should not forget the innumerable humbler creatures who form an essential link between the dreamer of the model and the finished product.

And once, every year, the thousands who toil in the industry have their reward—when a lovely young woman takes the stage and displays a new design into which have gone the genius and the toil and the sweat of a hundred hearts and hands.

The Dressmaking Industry is one of the most important in France. Its export value runs into countless millions of francs every year, but, although it is a 'luxury' industry, its existence and growth is essential to the economy of the country. The greatest benefits are, however, not on the financial plane at all, for the main rewards come in the shape of influence and fame in countries the world over.

In fact it is the publicity value of the fashion trade which safeguards the future, and which serves as an incentive to those engaged in the business to try at all times to keep ahead of the rest of the world. An idea of this kind is a welcome thing indeed in a world which is striving all the time for uniformity and achieving it only at the cost of human individuality.

France, a country where stamp designers know their business, pays a tribute to the dressmaking industry by the issue of a stamp showing a mannequin displaying one of the latest models. The stamp, which was issued on April 24th, is the first item of a projected definitive set dealing with trade and industries in the country.

The theme is not a new one, and only recently Italy has put out a 'Workers' series along similar lines. The background to the lovely model in the new stamp is provided by the Place Vendome, the centre of the dressmaking trade. Value of the stamp is 30 francs and colour is greenish blue and deep violet. The stamp has been designed by Gandon, one of the foremost designers in the world today, and the creator of several outstanding items from France, the Colonies, Monaco, and other places. The design has been engraved by Piel, size is 22 by 36 mm. and the stamps come 50 to the sheet.

That the stamp will be immensely popular with everyone is almost a foregone conclusion, and this success may well make it the forerunner of a full fledged set with the accent throughout on glamour.

ACCENT ON GLAMOUR

The glamorous French newcomer pictured here is one of the loveliest designs to come out of this country. Designer was Gandon, author of many a distinctive French, Colonial and Monegasque stamp.

New Series For Norfolk

It is announced that a new issue of postage stamps will be made for the Territory of Norfolk Island in six denominations ranging from 3½d. to 5. Five of the designs are representative of Norfolk Island's almost unique collection of old colonial buildings which date from about 1827-1850.

The six new stamps which will be issued on June 10, 1953, are of individual design and will be additional to the present issue of twelve denominations of uniform design. The issue will be associated with the local "Bounty Day" Celebrations which are held annually to commemorate the landing and settlement of the Pitcairn Islanders (the forefathers of many of the present Norfolk Island residents) at Norfolk Island on June 8. 1856.

This is the second issue of postage stamps for Norfolk Island. The first was made on June 10, 1947, when the Territory was established as a separate postal Administration.

The subjects and denominations of the new stamps are as follows:

3½d deep red, 'Warder's Tower.
6½d grey green, Airfield.
7½d bright blue, First Governor's Residence.
8½d red-brown, Barracks Entrance.
10d mauve, Salt House.
1 sh. chocolate, Bolldy Bridge.

The stamps of Norfolk Island have quite a following among modern collectors, and with Pitcairn, St. Helena, Tristan Da Cunha and other lonely specks in the ocean each provided with their own sets of distinctive stamps, it can be seen that the age is long past when these places were lost and isolated outposts in a wilderness of sea.

Life on these outposts is still a comparatively hard affair, but what with the radio and the solace of ships passing every few months, and (in the case of Norfolk) with aeroplanes landing every fortnight, these places can almost be said to be on the brink of civilisation.

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(6247)

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN SATISTICAL INSTITUTE—CALCUTTA

TRAINING COURSES IN STATISTICS

APPLICATIONS IN PRESCRIBED FORM are invited from students for admission to a Two-year Courses in STATISTICS leading to the Associateship of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. The course includes training in professional practice besides a basic training in theory and application.

Minimum qualification for admission is an Honours Degree in Statistics, Mathematics, Physics or Economics; a student with an Honours Degree in Physics or Economics should have taken Mathematics as a subsidiary subject. Engineering graduates are also eligible for admission.

Candidates with M.A. or M.Sc. Degree in Statistics or B.A. or B.Sc. Degree with Honours in Statistics on a 3 years course may be directly admitted to the second year after a test.

The next session begins in July 1953 and applications are to reach the Registrar, Indian Statistical Institute, 203 Barrackpore Trunk Road, Calcutta 35 BY THE 6TH JUNE 1953. Prospectus and application form are available on payment of annas eight either by money order or in postage stamps.

S. C. SEN,
Joint Secretary.

28 April, 1953.

(6279)

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE, MADRAS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited up to 12 noon on 30-5-1953 for the supply of 11 Electric Motors required for the Ceramic Service Centre, Rajahmundry. Forms relating to the conditions of tender and other particulars can be had from the Ceramic Expert, Gudur on payment of Rs. 2-0-6 (inclusive of Sales Tax) per set.

M. T. RAJU,
Director of Industries and Commerce for and on behalf of the Governor of Madras.

(6265)

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TODAY

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad. 4 2009.
Muslim: Shaban 18 1372.
Parsi: Ader 4 1322.
Sunrise: 6-10 a. m.,
Sunset 7-01 p. m.
Hightide: 01-52, 15-06.
Lowtide 07-56, 20-56.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

THE YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION: Reception to Swami Ganeshdasji Udashin, the Mahant of Sadhubela Sukkur, Sindh & Vedantacharya Mandleshwar Pujya Swami Ramswarupji, Mahant of Gurumandal Ashram of Hardwar, at the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, 9-30 a.m.

PUBLIC RECEPTION: Citizens of Bandra will accord a public reception to Dr. Peter A. Dias to felicitate him on his being elected as the Mayor of Greater Bombay, Shri Mahatma Gandhi Seva Mandir, Ghodbunder Road, Bandra, 6 p.m.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. Dakshinamurthy will deliver a lecture on "Palmistry" at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 5 p.m.

AZAD HIND SAINA: Third annual "Saina-Bheta Utsava," Belani Nagar, Worli, 6 p.m.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on: "Asath" means energy, not non-existence, at Radha Kung Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: 51 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opp. Flora Fountain. Public Lecture on "The True Friends of Humanity and the Path to Them" at 6-15 p.m.

NATIONAL CONGRESS (GOA): General meeting at 5-30 p.m., Forbes Gujarati Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

THE BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Reception to Shri A. N. Sivaraman, editor, 'Dhina-Mani' of Madras, 6-00 p.m., today at Sangham premises (Telang Road, Matunga).

Religious Discourses

Swami Sambuddhananda will conduct classes on Bhagavadgita and the Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. respectively.

Bombay's Sun Will Cook Your Food

SOLAR COOKERS TO BE MADE FOR MARKET

BOMBAY, Saturday: India's first 400-watt solar energy cooker designed by the National Physical Laboratory of India in New Delhi, will be made available in the market towards the end of this month, according to scientific sources here.

Production of solar eenergy cookers has commenced in Bombay for large-scale manufacture of these cookers.

Mr. B. S. Pandher, a scientific officer of the National Physical Laboratory of India, is now in Bombay assisting the manufacturers in the design and layout of these cookers.

Meanwhile performance tests are being carried out in Bombay with a test cooker manufactured here. The tests include variations in temperature, humidity and wind velocity.

Experts who are conducting tests with solar cookers here for the last twenty days claimed to have achieved "successful results." They said under Bombay whether conditions, it took longer to cook rice and green vegetables than in Delhi. They said about 20 to 25 minutes were needed to prepare rice and vegetables in Bombay, while a pound of water took fifteen minutes to boil.

In Delhi, the experts said, 15 minutes were required to prepare rice and vegetables.

Fort And Bori Bunder Congress Officials

The following office-bearers were elected at the special meetings of the Fort and Bori Bunder Taluka Congress Committees specially called for the purpose..

FORT T. C. C.

President: Dr. Gobindram D. Panjabi.

Vice-President: Shri Shamma R. Shetty.

Joint Secretaries: Shri Gopal R. Kotian and Shri M. K. Kanchan.

Treasurer: Shri H. Mallappa Kanchan.

BORI BUNDER T. C. C.

President: Shri Manmohan Singh Bedi.

Vice-President: Shri Sawan Ram Ahuja.

Joint Secretaries: Shri K. Harendra and Shri Jay Kishan Thakkar.

Treasurer: Shri Sitaram Singh.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 metres.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 P. Upadhyaya, G Songs, 08-15 M. Chinai, lalit v. d., 11-45 V. K. Atre, Gujari todi, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 M. Khan, surbahar, 13-40 Symphony.

17-30 V. K. Atre, puria dhanashree, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 P. Upadhyaya, G songs, 18-30 M. Chinai, multani, v. d., 19-00 AIR artist, violin, 19-30 V. K. Atre, thumri gara, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Kesarbai Bandodkar, vocal, 20-45 P. Upadhyaya, G songs 21-15 T. S. Pillai, K music, 21-45 Cameo, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Stabat Mater, porgolesi.

VARIATIONS—353m. 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 M. Khan, surbahar 08-45 R. Bhavsar, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 S. A. Shukla, 'Tratika', M, 12-45 Music, 13-00 AIR artist, M pad, 13-30 S. Sharma, compns., 13-50 Kesarbai Bandodkar, madhmad sarang pad.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-20 S. Sharma, compsns., 20-15 R. V. Bhavsar, M songs, 20-30 H. talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 M. Chinai, thumri, 21-50 M. Khan, surbahar 22-15 Kesarbai Bandodkar, bhajan.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m, 326.1m—07-45 Bhakti bhav, 08-15 T. Upadhyaya asawari, 09-00 T. Upadhyaya, thumri, 10-00 For children, G, 18-00 S. S. Deshmukh, geet, 18-10 S. S. Deshmukh G geet, 18-20 M. Desai, G geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Mixed songs (Ahm.), 19-00 T. Upadhyaya bhimpalas, 19-15 M. Desai, compsn., 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet lahari (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 T. Upadhyaya, yaman kalyan, 20-30 Choice (Baroda), 20-30 Delhi relay (Ahm.), 21-15 M. Desai, geets, 21-30 N. Parekh G. translation of 'Rater meha'

CEYLON

Morning English 19.84

7-00 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Orchestra, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Make Mine Music, 9-00 Choice of the People,

Morning—Hindi 41.72 7-00-9-30 a.m. Hindi Musical programmes.

Evening: English—25.05m.

6 p.m. Album of Familiar Favourites, 6-15 Down Harmony Lane, 6-30 BBC News, 6-45 I Hear Southland Singing, 7-00 Swing and sway with Sammy Kaye, 7-15 Musical Flashback, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8 Ovaltine Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Hour of Charm, 9-30 Voice of Prophesy, 10-00 Musicals, 10-45 Eventide Echoes.

Evening: Hindi—41.72 m.

7-00-8 Hindi Musical Programmes 8-00 Amateur Hour (Ovaltine), 8-30-10-00 Hindi Musical Programmes.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: V. Heli-Hutchinson, 15-45 F. A. Cup final, 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-30 Forces all-star bill, 18-45 Melody milestones, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Services, 23-00 Take it from here.

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Arts review, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

SOCIAL GATHERING OF CIVIL SUPPLIES STAFF

Exhibition Of Paintings Also Held At C. J. Hall

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Civil Supplies Staff celebrated their fourth annual social gathering at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall today.

Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Minister for Civil Supplies, presided.

Mr. Chavan, speaking at a morning programme, said that it was usual on such occasions to wish a long and prosperous life to the institution. He said that he could not express any such sentiments "The earlier the Department which came into being under an emergency is wound up the better."

He complimented the Rationing Staff on the hard work it had put in, especially in the initial stages. He assured the staff of his help and guidance when the Department would have to be closed down.

Mr. B. A. Koreshi, Controller of Rationing, Bombay, speaking on the occasion hoped that educated and experienced men of the Civil Supplies Department would be absorbed in other Government offices when the Department had to be closed down.

Mr. S. H. Fernandez, Chairman of the Rationing Day Celebrations Sub-Committee, in his welcome speech said that through the good offices of Mr. Chavan, Government had been moved to take steps to absorb the permanent staff and to grant concessional leave and gratuity.

He claimed that Rationing in Bombay had been "a model" to other States and had been hailed for its thoroughness, effectiveness and impartiality.

An interesting variety entertainment programme in which the staff participated was presented in the morning and the evening.

ART EXHIBITION

The Civil Supplies Department staff including the city rationing organisations, held an exhibition of handicrafts and paintings at the C. J. Hall.

A large number of the artists whose work is exhibited are art graduates and diploma-holders. At least one of them is an artist whose work has drawn high praise and who has won first and second prizes in the exhibition. Several pieces of his work were exhibited sometime back in the USA which exhibition was inaugurated by our ambassador in America.

Out of the 520 entries exhibited, 240 covered various branches of fine arts including commercial art and photography and 260 pieces were, handicrafts, etc. Out of the 85 artists participating in the exhibition, about 65 to 63 are women. The work of handicraft includes pleasant and colourful objects like toys, artificial flowers, utility articles like sarees, pillow-cases, blouses, money bags, etc.

GRACIAS IS BETTER

BRISBANE, May 2 (Reuter): The condition of Cardinal Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay, who is suffering from lumbago showed a slight improvement today, a hospital spokesman said.

Cardinal Gracias who came to Australia for the Roman Catholic National Eucharistic Congress became ill on Thursday. He was to have returned to India this weekend.

India-Indonesia Radio-Telephone

The radio-telephone service between India and Indonesia will be closed on May 14, 25 and 30, 1953, says a Press Note issued by the General Manager, Overseas Communications Service.

Accountant-General, Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday: Shri P. V. R. Rao, Deputy Accountant-General, has assumed charge as Accountant-General, Bombay, from Shri V. N. Adavi, who has proceeded on leave.

RAMAN MAHARSHI DAY: The Third Anniversary of the Brahmanirvana of Sri Ramana Maharshi will be celebrated at Ramanasramam, Tiruvannamalai on Monday the 11th inst.

Thundershowers In Tamilnad

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA May 2 (PTI): Following is the daily All-India weather summary for Saturday

Thundershowers have occurred locally in Orissa and at a few stations in Upper Assam, East Uttar Pradesh, South Hyderabad, coastal Andhra Desa, Rayalaseema and Tamilnad. Weather remained dry over the rest of the country.

Day temperatures continued to be appreciably above normal in Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Deccan (Desh), Hyderabad, Rayalaseema, Mysore and Tamilnad. They were, however, appreciably below normal over the regional extending from East Punjab (I) to north Orissa.

Forecast valid until Sunday: Thundershowers will occur locally in Orissa, South Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin and at a new station in Assam, West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, coastal Andhra Dest and Rayalaseema. Weather will be dry elsewhere over the country.

Day temperatures are likely to be generally appreciably above normal in Rajasthan and the central parts of the country.

Observations recorded at 08-30 hours IST on 2-5-53.

Ahmedabad	105	80	0	0	—0.1
Baroda	105	81	0	0	0
BOMBAY	92	81	0	0.2	+0.1
Calcutta	95	81	0	0.1	—3.3
Madras	103	85	0	0.3	—0.6
New Delhi	99	81	0	0.1	—0.7
Poona	100	72	0	2.6	+1.9
Surat	96	80	0	0	0

SADIYA ROCKED BY QUAKE

SADIYA (Mismi Hills), May 2 (PTI): A sharp earth tremor rocked Sadiya, Assam's north-east frontier town for about one minute at 12-35 p.m. yesterday.

No casualty or damage to property was however reported.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

POONA, May 2 (PTI): An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin with epicentre at about 1090 miles away from here was recorded by the seismograph in the meteorological office, Poona at 21 hours 22 minutes IST 1st May.

Dust Storm Hits U. P. Districts

LUCKNOW, May 2 (PTI): A dust storm which swept a vast area of Uttar Pradesh early yesterday uprooted a large number of trees. The storm was accompanied by thundershowers.

In Moradabad, where the storm was the worst in recent years, telephone and other communications were interrupted and electricity failed for sometime. Hails about the size of nepthaline balls also fell in the district.

Supply Of Quinine And Its Substitutes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Medical practitioners, hospitals and charitable dispensaries are reminded that indents for quinine and its substitutes are to be addressed directly to the Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay and not to the Superintendent of Excise and Prohibition as was being done formerly.

The work of distribution of these drugs is now being done by the Haffkine Institute.

Between You And Me

By Me

THE first statement of Mr. George V. Allen, new U.S. Ambassador to India, on his arrival in New Delhi is forthright and typically American.

Asked by a Delhi journalist whether he would continue the policy of his predecessor, Mr. Chester Bowles, Mr. Allen replied that "people would have to take him as he was. He was not going to follow anybody's footsteps. Nor was he so much concerned with the impression he made on his arrival as with the impression he would make after his stay in India and on his depature."

Major policies are shaped or changed in the particular context of a political situation, and it is unreasonable to expect Mr. Allen to follow the policy of his predecessor, especially when he has been sent here by a new American administration.

It should be said to the credit of every American Ambassador in India that he has left a lasting impression on the Goyernment and the people on bidding adieu to our shores. Even when our country was not free, Mr. Louis Jihnson, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, tried his hand to restore the broken web of Indo-British negotiations, when the Cripps offer reached a deadlock. Mr. Philips, who succeeded Mr. Louis Johnson, made a personal report about India to Mr. Roosevelt which compelled the latter to take up the issue with Mr. Churchill and culminated in the transfer of power to India. Mr. Loy Henderson and Mr. Chested Bowles worked for the success of American Wheat Loan and Aid to Indian Community Projects and happily strengthened Indo-American relations.

Mr. Allen is to continue this good work and has to translate truthfully India's mind to Mr. Eisenhower's administration with a view to building up an enduring Indo-American entente which will stand the stress and strain of shifting politics and the fluid situation in the Middle and Far East. Mr. Allen's call that he should be taken at his face value is a tough proposition, as the face value and par value of politicians and diplomats differ. Diplomats are "over quoted" in a bullish market, even when their real value is at a discount. But representatives of both countries will have to strengthen parity in values and harmony in relations.

* * *

According to a classic saying, "an Ambassador is one who lies abroad for the sake of his country". This probably represents the Old World ideal of diplomacy, which is fast changing. According to Pandit Nehru, an accomplished wife is an additional qualification for a diplomat. Our Menons abroad, steeped in the histrionics of Kathakali and Mudra, have been able to bring about a change for the better in our foreign relations through cultural missions. When Mr. M. R. Masani was Indian Ambassador in South America, Mrs. Masani, a dancer of repute, made India House there an art and culture centre. The impression which our embassy created on Argentina was so favourable that the late Eva Peron personally intervened in India's favour, when Diwan Chamanlal's mission reached a deadlock on the wheat barter deal. Even during the heyday of the alleged "Iron Curtain" regime, the Indian embassy in Moscow was able to arrange a show of Uday Shanker's "Kalpana" in which the high-ups of the Kremlin were present. Some of them spoke to Uday Shanker in chaste Hindustani, which would have gladdened the hearts of Babu Purshottamdas Tandon and Seth Govind Das. The art and craft of diplomacy has changed. And diplomacy itself is very much above board today without secret clauses and implied reservations.

* * *

One of the myths about embassy life is that hospitality is so overflowing that it leads to hospitalisation. Soon after Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit took charge of the Indian Embassy in Washington, a leading women's magazine in America arranged a full length interview between her and Mrs. Roosevelt dealing with all aspects of embassy life for publication. In the course of the interview, Mrs. Roosevelt asked Smt. Pandit, "Have you got it?" Smt. Pandit was surprised and could not even infer what Mrs. Roosevelt meant. The latter explained that she was referring to the disease which usually assailed the diplomats — peptic ulcer. When Smt. Pandit replied that she had no such trouble, Mrs. Roosevelt wittily remarked that she was not yet a "total" diplomat. She instanced how leading figures in the Chancellories were afflicted with duodenal ulcer, and how the "sick-men" of Europe ruled the world. The unusual distemper in the UNO politics was probably due to these ulcerised souls.

Indian diplomats are comparatively immune to this diplomatic disease, though two of our consecutive ambassadors fell victims to heart attack. Sometimes, the diplomats have to hide their natural ailments and pretend to suffer from diplomatic illness for reasons of state.

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Behind the smoke-screen of glamour and seamy social life, the ambassador is a hard working individual, whose sole object is the advancement of the interests of the country he represents. He is supposed to possess a radar brain, x-ray eyes and symbolically long ears. The peculiar characteristic of his work is that he shines in the "iron curtain" of embassy files, almost without public recognition. It is rarely that he catches the headlines of newspapers.

An obscure British diplomat in Sarajevo shot into fame in June, 1914, by predicting that the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand would lead to the conflagration of the First World War. The late Sir Stafford Cripps, who was the British Ambassador in Moscow during the Second World War, was non-"persona grata" with the Kremlin in the context of the newly formed alliance between Berlin and Moscow. However, it was he who warned the Kremlin in time about Hitler's plans to turn the war against Russia. The late Stalin looked askance at him, but when the "blitz" materialised, he was much sought after by men in the Kremlin. This turned the tide in his political fortunes and made him a world figure.

Among our diplomats abroad, Sardar Panikkar has attained the pinnacle of glory. During his tenure in Peking, he was considered by all the Big Powers as Mao's conscience-keeper. With his first hand knowledge of the working of Mao's mind, he unerringly predicted that the crossing of the 38th Parallel would bring the Chinese into action in Korea, though the warning fell on deaf ears in the United Nations circles. His tenure in Cairo coincided with the historic revolution which made Farouk quit and brought Neguib to the top. The beneficent role he played in the delicate Egypt-Sudan negotiations was such a thorough success, that the Egyptian delegates personally called on him after the signature of the treaty and thanked India for the helping hand in a crucial situation. The prestige which Pandit Nehru's foreign policy has gathered in the United Nations circles is practically built up by our ambassadors in key capitals.

Though Indian diplomacy is only six years old, we are heir to the rich political legacy of Chanakya and Tiruvalluvar. According to these two distinguished writers of political science, an ambassador forms the tongue, the eyes and the ears of the government he represents. This definition of an ambassador's role cannot be bettered.

* * *

A big drive has been launched by the Government of India to revive and popularise classical music. The advent of the Sangeet Natak Academy, the President's award for the leading musicians of the year, the gradual elimination of film songs from A.I.R. programmes, and the scouring of the A.I.R. mobile units throughout the country in search of new talents and folk songs, are significant moves in this direction.

Apart from official endeavours, non-official institutions have taken up the cause of classical music and the TOPIC (theatres of propaganda, information and culture) is a notable organisaition in Bombay, which has produced a film on the classical music of India. The premiere of this film came off on Sunday last when Mr. Kunte, Speaker of the Bombay Assembly, inaugurated the classical music show. Shrimati Saraswatibai Rane was featured in the film, giving a rendering of "Maru Bihag" and a "Tarana." There was also a recital of "Hori" dealing with funs and frolics of Lord Krishna in his boyhood, and the theme of the song was enacted by a number of children. Shri Govindbuwa Burhanpurkar gave a film demonstration of Chotal and Dhamar in Pakhwaj, wherein he displayed a variety of strokes, well-timed and attuned. Smt. Lata Mangeshkar rendered "Malkaus" in all its classical glory with beautiful swings and sways in octaves. Her arrow-route voice soared to heights and her quick twists and turns, synchronising the glory of music with the glory of the voice were appreciated and cheered by a packed house.

As a maiden venture, this film on classical music is a success, and the TOPIC deserves to be congratulated on its achievement. The photography in the film is not satisfactory, and in the first piece, the singer is out of focus in the initial stage, with poor light effects. These drawbacks have to be improved, because the audience is interested not only in the voice but also in the face of the leading stars.

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The secretary of the TOPIC announced that the object of the TOPIC was to include leading Karnataki musicians and leading artistes of all provinces in their future films. This companionate arrangement will make the music wealth of India a common heritage. Curiously enough, there are Ragas and Raginis in Karnataki and Hindustani music, with identical names, but their content and Sanchara (mode of singing) differ. In some cases, the names of the Raga differ, but the notes and style are very nearly identical. The TOPIC can feature side by side Multani, Bilawal, and Bhoop by Hindustani artistes with Subapanthuvarali, Sankarabharanam and Mohanam by front rank Karnataki artistes. The above tunes have inter-musical identities and will have a good educative value.

Moreover, instead of merely recording some "over popularised" pieces, attention should be paid to Drupads and other styles which are fast fading out of the musical picture, for want of encouragement. This will be the best way for treasuring music wealth for posterity. It demands a missionary zeal on the part of the TOPIC, which should be financially backed by lovers and devotees of the classical art.

* * *

PASSENGERS to the first local train in the early hours of last Sunday morning were surprised to find the suburban platform in a blaze of lights. One was intrigued whether the arc lamps and flash lights betokened an extension of the railway centenary celebrations.

A number of policemen who guarded the platform informed the passengers that R. K. Films were shooting a railway scene for their forthcoming picture "Boot Polish." Raj Kapoor of "Awara" and "Barsaat" fame is out to put the common man in the picture, and has woven a story round the life and activities of a boot-polishwalla.

The shoe black, who has recently been Americanised as "shoe shine", is typical of the waifs and strays that have blossomed forth with our coated and booted civilisation. Not having the pedigree of a cobbler or the traditional "mochi" he belongs to the lower cross-section of humanity, though his stars are gradually rising. Usually he is the denizen of the pavement or solicits for custom in the moving train. His winning manners and flair for endearment easily get him a number of customers. Armed with the brush and two tiny tins of polish, he blackens the shoes or "browns" the boots and glazes them to a streamline finish, which make the customer supremely satisfied. He belongs to a sort of national brotherhood and on Hornby Road and Churchgate Street one can see his tribe sitting in rows and practising their art, speaking as many languages as are spoken in Bombay. Sometime back, an Oxford graduate gatecrashed into this free lance field and was hailed as the "Don of the trade." They sweat and toil for one anna a pair, though their affluent comrades round about the Share Market charge double the rate.

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The cobbler has been recognised as member of an honourable trade and has received literary mention. A character in Shakespeare terms the cobbler as "surgeon to old shoes." In the "Merchant of Venice" court scene, Portia admonishes Shylock, "Not upon thy sole, but upon thy soul, jew Thou whettest thy knife." A modern Portia from Pan Mun Jom may amend it thus, "Not upon thy sole, not even upon thy soul, but upon Seoul, Thou blast humanity."

In Indian Puranic literature, the "Mochi" occupies an honourable place. Bhakta Cheta was a cobbler by caste and a great devotee of Krishna, to whom the Lord gave "darshan" in person. When Cheta was about to default in the contracted supply of chappals to the State, Lord Krishna was reported to have helped him to fulfil the quota. Thus the Lord himself became an untouchable to teach the Pandits and pedants the dignity of manual labour.

* * *

Though the hero of "Boot Polish" has no sponsor or godfather of the traditional type, he has forged ahead with the times. Sartorially, he and his fellows take to bushcoat, and cowboy shirt, with a black overall as the badge of their trade. Raj Kapoor may invest his hero with a novel shoe wear or new tailor mode which will become the stock in trade of the boot-polishing fraternity in the city, who will probably enliven their art to the lilting tunes of the film. Or he may usher in a "polishwali", a sartorial combine of the girl guide and the Bombay police woman, who will be as much discussed as the latest "Second Sex."

Hon'ble Mr. Kunte, Speaker of the Bombay Assembly inaugurated the film on classical music produced by the TOPIC last Sunday at the Roxy. The above group was taken on the occasion.

Tamil Monthly In Bombay

VINDHYA: A Tamil monthly, published from 208, Himalaya House, Bombay 1. Price per copy 4 annas, annual subscription Rs. 3.

Bombay, it is claimed has more than a lakh of people speaking Tamil who have settled down in this city. They have their own cultural organisations, music sabhas and religious associations. They lacked a cultural and literary magazine of their own, and "Vindhya" supplies this need.

The standard of periodical journalism in Tamil is pretty high. In the matter of get-up and contents the established weekly magazines can hold their own against counterparts in other regional languages. Their circulation too is counted in tens of thousands. Hence a new-comer in their ranks has a pretty stiff task to do, but even the inaugural issue of "Vindhya" shows that it has all the ingredients that go to make a good journal. There is a fine balance between informative articles and entertaining short stories.

Literary fare is provided by that doyen among Tamil scholars, T. K. C. who enters a strong plea for the right method in inculcating a love of the beautiful in young minds. Kavimani Desiga Vinayakam Pillai has written a piece of exquisite charm welcoming the emergence of the new magazine, and his plea for unity of the north and south will be heartily endorsed by all lovers of Tamil. The prize-winning novelist of Tamil, "Anuthama" has contributed a pleasing short story. T. Janakiraman who symbolises the "new writing" in Tamil writes a piece with his typical verve and gusto. Janakiraman's strong point is his characterisation, and his Army Major is a character drawn with realism.

The feature of the magazine is the "North Indian Diary" which chronicles the activities of Tamils living in all parts of North India. Quite a readable account of their activities is given, with photographs providing a welcome relief. The get-up and printing leave nothing to be desired.

—R. S. R.

BOMBAY AND BENGAL SHARE TROPHY

National Women's Hockey Final Drawn Again

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ANOTHER mammoth crowd turned up at the Brabourne Stadium to witness the twice replayed final of the National Women's Hockey Championship which ended in a goalless draw in spite of extra time being played and furthermore the participating teams, Bombay and Bengal made history by sharing the Lady Ratan Tata for the first time since its inception. Bengal won the toss and thus keep the trophy for the first six months.

Bombay and Bengal once again shared honours in goalmouth parleys and exchanges, but the Bengal side were the superior outfit, especially their forward line. Doreen Stevens and Vanda Williamson were the dangerous ones.

CHANGES IN SIDES

The Bombay side made two changes in their ranks. Janet Pereira replaced Maggie Verdes in goal and Joan Jackson came in place of Violet Peters Bengal were again strengthened with the return of their star full back Shirley Hines.

Bombay's attack also moved much better than on previous occasions, but petered out in the circle. Pansy Thomas and Pat Sharpe impressed in the defence.

Bombay started off in creditable fashion. Mary D'Souza beat Shirley Hines and centred but Renee Thornber was unable to connect first time and Dicky Pulger was there to stop the ball and clear.

Bengal missed a glorious chance in the third minute. Doreen Stevens cut in on the wing after beating Esme D'Souza and beat the defence with a glorious goalmouth centre which went past dangerously. None of the forwards could connect.

Bombay then had Bengal pinned down to r session of four corners. Norma Arklie's shot was saved by the goalkeeper. The other corners were wasted.

Each goal was visited in turn for the next few minutes. Pansy did not seem to be her old self; she often failed to get the better of either Doreen Stevens and Vanda Williamson.

Bombay who started off in promising fashion, were on their marks in defence after the fifteenth minute. They forced corner in the twentieth minute, but failed to turn it to advantage. Two more corners—one short and one long followed; the first Pansy sent outside and the long corner that followed proved in vain.

Bombay soon transferred play to the Bengal area for the next three minutes. A free hit outside the circle took Bombay very near the goal, but Mary D'Souza cut the ball. Then a centre from Mary went wide and another beautiful goalmouth centre was cleared beautifully by Dicky Pulger, who played a very grand game.

SECOND SESSION

Bengal sprang into the attack straight from the bully off in the second half, but could get not further than Pansy Thomas, the last named's clearance was picked up by Norma Arklie, who sent a through pass to Renee Thornber, the pass proved a bit too fast for her, and Shirley Hines made no attempt to intercept the ball; goalie Maria Radezea followed suit, but her heart did a sommersault when the ball struck the upright and bounded into play; and she made a frantic clearance at the expense of a long corner.

Renee Thornber failed to trap the corner hit that beat the defenders; a short corner followed and again Miss Thornber failed to collar the ball.

Mary D'Sena picked the ball and made a bee line for the goal, but came a cropper against Pansy.

Bombay were doing all the attacking now and were piling it thick and fast; but all their attempts were thwarted by Shirley Hines who was here, there and everywhere with that sure stick of hers. Time and again she came to the rescue and her hard clearances that travelled to her opposite numbers provided short dashes of relief to the hard pressed defence.

RENEE MISSES

Twice Renee Thornber spoilt good moves; she failed to trap the ball just outside the circle in the first instance and lost control of the ball in the circle within striking distance, later.

The Bengal forward line fell back quite often to lend a welcome helping hand, but what was gained in the defence was lost in the attack, and whenever they tried to get going they invariably broke down.

Shirley Hines took upon herself to show them the way and worked her way right to the half line before imparting the ball to right flank Doreen Stevens; who made a scintillating run which she capped with a perfect centre; but nothing came of it.

Then, Vanda Willamson broke away, but her effort petered out when she lost control of the ball before the "twenty-five".

The Bengal attack was now healthier in its pulsations and was spelling danger whenever they got going.

Bombay were not slow to retaliate and returned to the fray with a vengeance and even Shirley Hines was findig the pace too hot for her ad allowed her discretion to get the better part of her and she received o word from the umpire.

Bengal broke away and forced a short corner, but nothing came of it; Bombay bounding in the attack invariably came to grief against Shirley Hines, who nipped many movements before they could assume dangerous proportions. The final whistle found a blank score board and extra time was played

BENGAL SHINE

Bombay enjoyed the better of the exchanges but it was a strong Bengal defence that prevented any score.

As no result was arrived at after the third meeting the teams were to share the trophy for six months each. Bengal won the toss for the right to keep the championship for the first six months.

The prizes were distributed by Justice Chagla.

The teams were:

BOMBAY: Janet Pereira; Pansy Thomas and Esme D'Souza; Pat Sharpe, Marie Misquitta and Anne Orde; Mary D'Souza, Norma Arklie, Renee Thornber, Joan Jackson and Mary Ann Temple.

BENGAL: Maria Radezea; Sonia John and Shirley Hines; Dicky Pulger, Betty Catchick and Sheela Williams; Doreen Stevens, Yvonne Gasper, Mary D'Sena, Vanda Williamson, and Peggy Sheppard.

The handsome Lady Ratan Tata trophy that Bengal and Bombay share for 6 months each as the National Women's Hockey final was inconclusive despite the teams meeting for a third time.

TRANSVAAL CONGRESS PROTEST

JOHANNESBURG, May 2: The Transvaal Indian Congress today sent a telegram to the South African Minister of the Interior Dr. T. E. Donges protesting against the Government's refusal to issue passports to seventeen Indian amateur soccer players.

The telegram said "strongly protest against ban of Indian football team tour of India".

The players mostly factory workers employed by Europeans were given special unpaid leave for the tour.

Their workmates and neighbours presented them with gifts and they bought special clothes and equipment for the trip.—(Reuter)

PEPSU Will Have To Revise Side

BOMBAY, Saturday: Despite the fact that the BPHA had recommended to the Indian Hockey Federation the suspension of the PEPSU Police players for their nasty behaviour against umpire Braz D'Souza in the Aga Khan tournament, the PEPSU State Association announced yesterday their team for the National Hockey Championships, which included a majority of the suspended lot as well.

Following in the wake of this, we are reliably informed that the BPHA and other State organisations have received a circular from the IHF stating that the suspended PEUSU players are not allowed to play in a tournament until the IHF confirms the BPHA's decision.

There was a feeling that PEPSU Police were ignoring the BPHA's verdict, but with the IHF's circular in their possession, they will have to revise their team or withdraw from the Nationals.

Sayeed Sultana Defeats Gool Nasikwalla

NEW DELHI, May 2 (PTI): Miss Sayeed Sultana the teenaged National Champion tonight scored a straight game victory over Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla, the Asian Champion in the final of the Saxena Table Tennis tournament here. The scores were 21-10, 21-14 and 21-11.

Meeting Nasikwalla for the first time since she had her Asian title at Singapore, Sultana exhibited mastery over her opponent both in defence and offence playing with supreme confidence Sultana had her opponent running from one end to other with deft placements. Nasikwalla relying mainly on her dodged defence and occasional chops could score only from her opponents mistakes.

Bombay's Dilip Sampat who is India's number four had to fight hard against Altaf Hussain of Hyderabad before he won the semi-finals on men's singles at 17-21, 21-11, 21-10 and 22-20.

HOLLAND LEADS IN DAVIS CUP

SCHEVENINGEN, May 2 (Reuter): Holland gained a winning lead of 3-0 against Ceylon in their first round European Zone Davis Cup tie here today.

Winning the doubles, to ensure that they will meet Italy in the next stage, with a 2-0 lead from yesterday's singles, Huib Wilton and Hans Van Swol (Holland) today won the doubles against Scharenguivel and Fonseka 6-2, 6-2, 7-5, 6-3.

Doris Hart Wins

BOURNEMOUTH, (Hampshire), May 2 (Reuter): Doris Hart of the United States won the Women's Singles title in the British hard court lawn tennis championships here today defeating her compatriot Shirley Fry 6-3, 4-6, 6-4 in the final.

Fine Win For Sakhalkar

State Chess Tourney

BOMBAY, Saturday: Shrikrishna Sakhalkar earned a well-deserved victory in his game with V. N. Narayan in the first round of the Junior Division of the Bombay State Chess Championship at Chetna, Rampart Row this evening. Sakhalkar played the Ruy Lopez against a fine defence by Narayan and the game was level till the end-game stage when Sakhalkar Queened a Pawn and scored the point.

R. Satyamurthy played the Giuoco Piano against D. K. Salian and won a piece on the 18th move to force the win. J. R. Samy also won a piece on the fourteenth move to mate D. N. Tata a few moves later. The text of their game is as follows:

White: John R. Samy:
Black: D. N. Tata.

1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, Kt-KB3; 3. Kt-QB3, Kt-QB3; 4. P-K3, B-B4; 5. PxP, KKtxQP; 6. P-QB3, KtxKt; 7. PxKt, P-K3; 8. B-Kt5, Q-Q4; 9. BxKt ch, QxB; 10. Kt-B3, QxP ch; 11. B-Q2, Q-Kt7; 12. O-O, BxP, 13 Q-R4ch, P-B3; 14. QxB, Q-Kt4; 15. Kt-K5, P-Kt3; 16. KR-B7, R-B1; 17. Q-Q6, P-B4; 18. RxRP, Resigns.

THE RESULTS: GROUP I: S. D. Sakhalkar 1, V. N. Narayan 0; P. K. Kanga 1, P. Narayan Rao 0; S. H. Bharucha 1, D. B. Desai 0; S. K. Madgavkar 0, N. S. Chaubal 1; T. T. Salian 0, M. P. Dossa 1; P. K. Kuverji 0, G. S. Sanghavi 1.

GROUP II: R. Sheth 1, K. N. Tata 0; R. Satya Murthy 1, D. N. Salian 0; N. Fernandez 1, Divakar Khare 0; R. Dandekar 0, C. R. K. Narayan 1; John Mathews 1, H. J. Patil 0.

GROUP III: Motilal Todi 1, R. Gopalan 0; R. G. Apte 0, M. C. Srivastava 1; J. R. Samy 1, D. N. Tata 0; K. B. Mehta 1, K. R. Varma 0; A. A. K. Iyer 1, H. H. Sampat 0.

Bombay Win Hututu Final

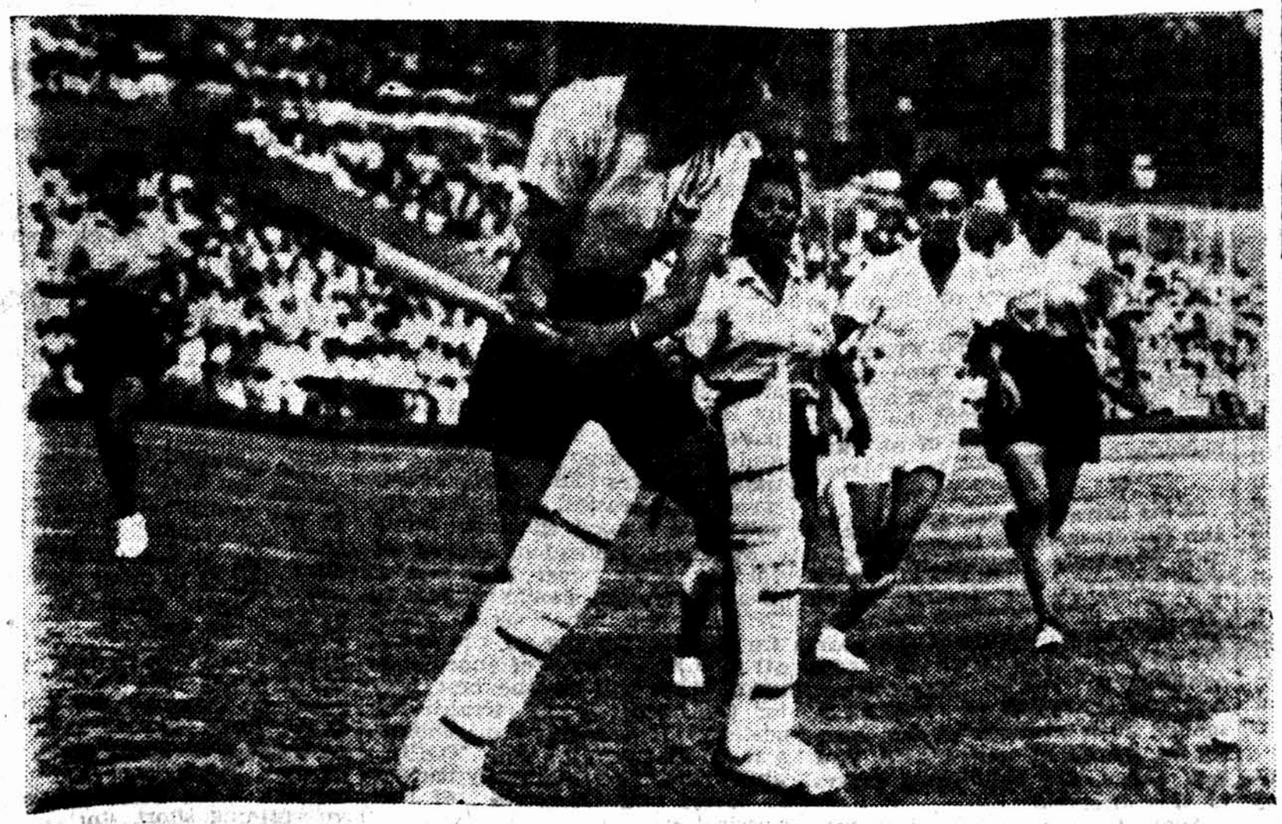
BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay beat Sholapur-Poona-Ahmednagar by 110 points in the final of Hututu to retain the championship for the fourth year in succession in the All-Mahrashtra Indian Games Tournaments at the Purandhare Stadium on Saturday before a packed gathering of Indian Games enthusiasts. The final scores were 140-30.

Bombay also won the Langdi event beating Nasik by an innings and 260 points, but lost in Langdi (girls) to Poona. The feature of the match was the fine display of ten-year old Sushik Rusbod who was mainly responsible for Poona's comfortable win Rusbod was the youngest member of the team.

In Atya Patya semi-final, Bombay beat Baroda by 20 points, and will contest the final with Berar in open Khokho as a result of the evening's match. They beat Baroda at 220-180.

IN THE NICK OF TIME



An incident in the All-India Women's Hockey Final at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday evening. Bombay's goal-keeper Janet Pereira rushes out in time to foil Bengal's Gasper (full white) from scoring. The game ended in a goalless draw.

TODAY'S SPORT

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-30 p.m. Rainbow vs. Goan Sports; 5-40 p.m. I. C. L. vs. Kolhapur (W. I. Championship).

HOCKEY

Brabourne Stadium

5-40 p.m. Bombay City 'A' vs. Sarangarh XI (Emar Cup Semi-Final Replay).

Flash Gordon Draws With George Pencheff

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE twenty-sixth day of the International American Freestyle Wrestling tournament attracted just over 8,000 fans who saw Flash Gordon draw with George Pencheff and the remaining fights were decisive at the Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium this evening.

Seelie Samara, the negro world champion proved superior to Zbisco, especially with his body press and pin fall, while Harbans Singh, though at the receiving end most of the time managed to use a body press on Red Scorpion in the fourth round to win the fight. Wong Buck Lee pulled a muscle in the fourth round and conceded the match to Gutta Singh.

Both Flash Gordon and George Pencheff were full of energy to provide a fast action packed fight, absolutely keen and honest from the start to finish. They meant business all the way. Flash Gordon has never met an opponent of the George Pencheff type, who defied him and held him valiantly. Flash tried every conceivable hold he knew of on Pencheff, but the latter was too wily and managed to wriggle away.

The first round was very fast, but this was only a 'feeler.' Then, Flash planted all the holds he could manage but Pencheff had an answer to all of them; the third round was in favour of Pencheff. He drop kicked Flash Gordon and pin falls and body presses him to win the round. The fourth and fifth rounds were even; but the sixth was quicker in tempo and Flash succeeded in equalising with a body slam and body press.

The Seelie Samara — George Zbisco was a well fought encounter with quick moves. Samara won the second round with a pin fall and body press and repeated the dose in the fourth round to win the fight.

The performance of Harbans Singh, the "Rustom-e-Hind" was not up to expectations and his supporters were somewhat disappointed inspite of his victory. Harbans Singh made it his practice to avoid the guillotine chops of Red Scorpion and so there was very little of fighting. In the fourth round Scorpion started with his guillotine chops and he slammed Harbans to the mat twice, but Harbans got out of the hold and made a rush for Scorpion to win with a body fall and press. Red tried to even matters in the final round, but he failed.

Lee had rather a rough time at the hands of Gutta Singh. In the third round Lee was sent out for a count of 8 by Gutta's kick and Gutta gained the day when Lee pulled a muscle in the fourth round and conceded the game.

The next show will be on Tuesday, May 5 in aid of the BPHA and the National Sports Club of India.

gers; E. Solomon (92 lbs) Maccabi vs. R. Tampal (97 lbs) ZPCHL; S. Quadros (115 lbs.) Rangers vs. P. C. Surve (114 lbs.) Police; A. Roche (118 lbs) Rangers vs. P. C. Rane (120 lbs) Police; P. P. Aranha (112 lbs) Iron Club vs. P. Randeria (112 lbs) ZPCHL; Bharatsingh (120 lbs) Rangers vs. A. Thomas (118 lbs) Rangers; P. C. Kaloo (120 lbs) Police vs. P. C. Powar (125 lbs.) Police; Edwin Perry (116 lbs) Rangers vs. P. Daruvala (118 lbs) ZPCHL; P. C. Gaikwad 113 lbs) Police vs. A. Michael (110 lbs) Rangers; Ron Willmer (153 lbs) Rangers vs. Cliff Smith (150 lbs) Rangers; A. L. Pereira (128 lbs) Rangers vs. Robin (122 lbs) Rangers.

No admission will be charged for this show.

Rangers Club Novices Boxing Today

BOMBAY, Saturday: An interesting programme of fights has been arranged for the first of the succession of Novices Tournaments that the Rangers are staging at various centres in the city in an effort to popularise the sport. This show is being staged at the Byculla Police Station Compound at 6 p.m. on Sunday 3rd May.

In addition to the fights in which the novices will take part, there are three bouts between well known local boxers in which they will use the large sparring 16 oz. gloves which should prove of great instructional value to the newcomers to the game.

Ron Willmer meets Cliff Smith; A. Thomas meets Bharatsingh and Edwin Perry clashes with P. Daruvala.

In addition Alfie Pereira meets Robin Dennis and P. C. Gaikwad opposed A. Michael.

Programme is as follows:—

M. Adams (56 lbs) Rangers vs. A. Martis (66 lbs) Rangers; K. Shinde (102 lbs) Rangers vs. V. Kadam (102 lbs) Rangers; Brian Harrison (55 lbs) Rangers vs. Wendell Abraham (55 lbs) Rangers; D. B. Mule (112 lbs) Tata SC vs. Alec Dias (110 lbs) Ran-

Australia: 159 For Four

LEICESTER, May 2 (Reuter): The Australians lost Colin, McDonald, Hole and Lindsay Hassett cheaply.

"Hole in the unaccustomed role of opener started shakily. Then he took two fours with a hook and an offdrive off Goodwin but was out to the last ball of the same over—one which swung in late and knocked his middle stump out of the ground.

Walsh leicestershire's Australian left arm spinner came on with a mixture of good and indifferent deliveries and with the score 48 bowled McDonald with a ball which appeared to hurry straight through from the pitch.

Eight later Hassett was out playing outside an inswinger from Palmer which bowled him.

Australians First Innings: 159 For Four Wickets

McDonald b Walsh 20; Hole b Goodwin 11; Hassett b Palmer 18; Harvey not out 64; Miller run out 42; Craig not out 0; Extras 4.

Roger Bannister Sets Up New British Record

OXFORD, May 2 (Reuter): Roger Bannister the British olympic 1.500 metres finalist set up a new British all comers mile record here today when he recorded four minutes 3.6 seconds.

Stop Press

443 FOR 8

LEICESTER, May 2 (Reuter): The Australians cricket tourists had made 443 for the loss of eight wickets in their first innings at close on the opening day of their match against Leicestershire here today.

KASTALI'S ASSASSIN TUNIS, May 2.

A man arrested in Dermech, a few miles from Tunis, later confessed to killing Kastali, according to police. The man's identity and nationality were not disclosed

16 K.M.T. MEN KILLED

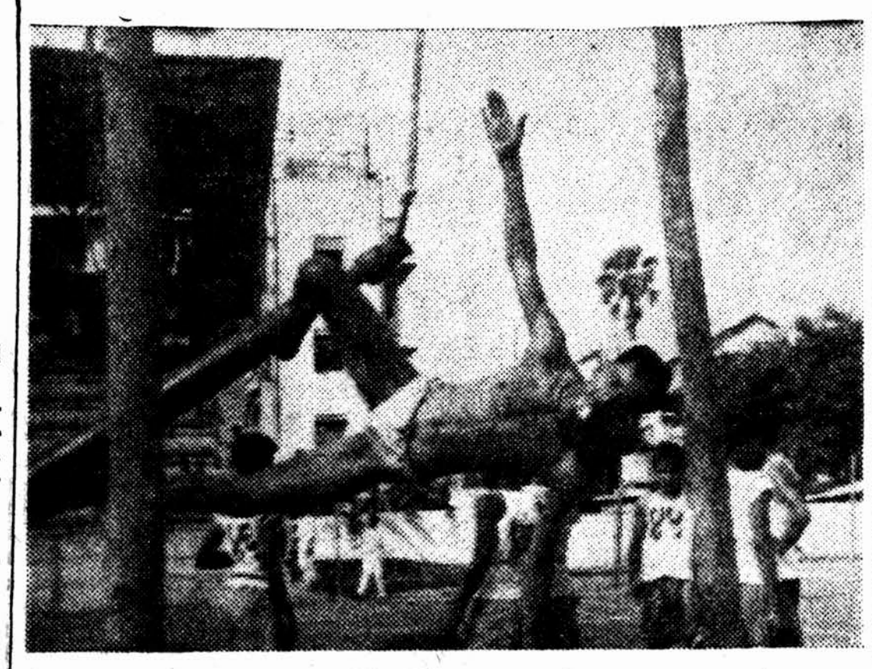
RANGOON, May 2 (PTI): Burmese Government troops killed 16 Nationalist guerillas in a gun battle in the Kentung sector along the Thai border, the Burmese War Office announced today.

GREEK PLANE CRASH

ATHENS, May 2 (Reuter): The crew of a Trans-World Airlines 'Constellation' airliner said landing here today en route for Rome they had dropped life rafts on seeing a Greek Air Force 'Dakota' crash into the sea, southeast of here.

No official statement had been issued by the Greek Air Force.

MALKHAMB EXPERT



Govind Chintaman Karmarker (Miraj) giving a fine display on hanging Malkhamb in the All-Maharashtra Indian Games Tournaments at the Purandhare Stadium. Dadar on Saturday.

DISASTROUS START

Bombay Schools Team Badly Placed

KARACHI, May 2 (PTI).

A victory for the Karachi schoolboys appeared assured today when after obtaining a lead of 138 on the first innings, they dismissed half the Bombay school boys side for 100 runs.

The Karachi team which had made 161 for 5 yesterday were all out for 242 just before lunch today in reply to the Bombay team's total of 104 in the first innings.

Bombay began their second innings disastrously and lost three wickets for forty runs. But sturdy innings by Sardesai who opened the innings with Tana, helped to retrieve his side's position to some extent though not taking them out of woods. His unbeaten innings of 59 was the result of some delightful strokes.

It was Mahmud again who bowled exceedingly well for the Pakistan schoolboys and in six overs, two of which were maidens, he claimed three wickets for ten runs.

SCORE BOARD

KARACHI SCHOOLS FIRST INNINGS: 242 all out. Haneef Mohammed b Taufique 70; Muaf c Taufique b Patil 20; Khalid Manzoor c Kothari b Taufique 43; Wallis Mathias c and b Taufique 15; Khalid Wazir b Patil 1; Ghulam Hussain b Taufique 30; Anwar Elahi c Tana b Patil 3; Ikram Elahi b Taufique 5; Mustaq Ali c Tana b Taufique 21; Mahmud c Kothari b Taufique 8; Shabbir not out 19. Extras 7.

Fall of Wickets: 1-61, 2-129, 3-154, 4-155, 5-155, 6-169, 7-174, 8-201, 9-220.

Bowling Analysis: Saleh Mohammed 4-0-34-0; Kothari 4-0-20-0; Tata 9-0-35-0; Taufique 29.4-1-69-7; Patil 27-5-60-3; Dalal 3-0-7-0; Bhalerao 2-0-10-0.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS SECOND INNINGS: Tana b Munaf 1; Sardesai batting 59; Mohammed Husain st. Hanif b Mahmud 15; Taufique c Hanif b 2; Wazir Ali c Khalid Wazir b Mushtaq 2; Wardhekar c Ikram b Mahmud 10; Patil batting 4. Extras 7. TOTAL for five wickets 100.

Fall of Wickets: 1-7, 2-34, 3-40, 4-69, 5-86.

Bowling Analysis: Khalid Wazir 8-1-18-0; Munaf 9-1-21-1; Mahmud 6-2-12-0; Mushtaq 5-1-16-1; Anwar Elahi 4-0-8-0; Khalid Manzoor 3-0-8-0.

Bailey's Appeal Allowed

LONDON, May 2 (Reuter): The appeal of E. McDonald Bailey, the British Olympic sprinter against his suspension "sine die" has been allowed.

After a two and a half hour meeting in London today of the general committee of the Amateur Athletic Association, Mr. Ernest Clynes, the secretary, stated "The general committee have decided that the appeal has succeeded."

2 Years' R.I. For Yogi

RAJAJI GIVES EVIDENCE

MADRAS, May 2 (PTI): Jyothi Prasad Goswamy, a native of Samora village in Dacca district of East Pakistan who claimed to have "charmed" the Madras Chief Minister Mr. C. Rajagopalachari by his "Yogic miracle" was today sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. M. A. Venkatraman Naidu, to undergo two years' R.I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 450.

Mr. Rajagopalachari in his evidence told the court that to the best of his memory he had not met the accused nor consulted him before. "His claim that he was consulted is totally wrong," he said. There was no reason whatsoever for the accused to publish his (Mr. Rajagopalachari's) name in his letter head.

SIX PIES WORTH SNUFF CATCHES POLICEMAN

SANGLI, May 2 (PTI): The Sessions Judge, Sangli today sentenced a police constable of Sangli Balwant Mahadev Kable, to three months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a further two weeks, on a charge of taking illegal gratification from a local grocer on June 15, last year.

The prosecution said the owner of the grocery shop sold six pies worth of snuff on a day when the shop ought to have been closed. The policeman threatened him with prosecution and demanded Rs. 10 from him for hushing up the offence.

The grocer complained to a police sub-inspector of the Anti-Corruption Branch who laid a trap and caught the accused redhanded.

TEXTILE STORES PROBLEMS

Plea For Appointment Of Advisory Committee

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. B. K. Mehta, President of the Association of Merchants and Manufacturers of Textile Stores and Machinery, India, today "earnestly urged" the Government of India that a committee be set up "without further delay" to advise Government on matters affecting the textile stores and machinery industry.

Addressing the first quarterly general meeting of the Association here, he said that this committee was now essential, since the textile advisory committee number three had been dissolved. This committee, he said, had provided the machinery for consultations between the Industry and Government.

Such a committee, Mr. Mehta said, should be appointed before the Government came to any decision regarding the import policy for the period July-December 1953.

This policy, he added, required special attention, particularly those aspects of it that had to do with the textile industry. To allow for necessary replacement and renovation of textile machinery, suitable provision should be made in the new policy. This subject, he said had to be considered against the background of the acute competition that the Indian textile industry was having to face from other textile producing countries like Japan.

INDIA, CHINA, RUSSIA CAN PRESERVE PEACE. SAYS KITCHLEW

AHMEDABAD, May 2 (PTI): Dr. Saifuddng Kitchlew, Stalin Peace Prize winner, said here today that "no power on the earth" could start a third world war if India, China and the Soviet Union "pool their strength in preserving world peace."

Dr. Kitchlew who was delivering the presidential address to the two-day first Gujerat Peace Conference which commenced here this morning said that the foreign policy pursued by the Nehru Government was "in tune with what we are demanding from peace platforms except for some minor matters like the recruitment of the Gurkhas on the Indian soil for the British Imperial Army."

KITCHLEW'S CALL TO NEHRU

AHMEDABAD, May 2 (PTI).

Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, Stalin peace prize winner, said here today that Prime Minister Mr. Nehru should invite a meeting of five big powers in New Delhi for the establishment of world peace.

Dr. Kitchlew who was addressing a press conference added that "this is the psychological moment" to do so.

IMPHAL: The newly formed Manipur Advisory Council will be inaugurated on May 6 by the Chief Commissioner Mr. R. P. Bhargava.

NEW WEAPONS OF FUTURE WAR

Trial Of Robot Plane And Stratosphere Rocket

WOOMERA (South Australia), May 2 (Reuter).

TWO new weapons of future war, one a robot that may replace the fighter plane, the other a super stratosphere rocket, were launched today on Australia's vast Woomera Range in the heart of the stony desert, writes Lionel Hudson, Reuter's special correspondent.

Mr. Robert Menzies, the Prime Minister, pushed a button and started the fight — a mile away —of the slim pilotless jet aircraft, the Jindivik Mark 1, designed by the Cambridge and Sydney University scientist, 40-year-old Ian Fleming.

The robot, about half the size of of 'Vampire,' was built in Australia and has a British Armstrong Siddeley ader pure jet turbine engine.

It took off with smooth certaintv, circled obediently andw as then taken over by a 'Meteor' which by radio control guided it back to earth.

It can do by a highly complex mechanism what the stone age witch doctors hereabouts claimed to do 'Smelling out' its enemies. But unlike the witch doctors, the robot destroys itself in destroying the enemy.

ADMIRING A PORTRAIT OF NEHRU

An exhibition of handicrafts and painting was held by the Civil Supplies Department at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall with their fourth annual social gathering.
Photo shows Mr. Dias, Secretary to the Education Department, Government of Bombay who opened the Exhibition looking at some of the paintings.

PROGRESS OF SUEZ CANAL TALKS

Issue Of Technical Committees Postponed

CAIRO, May 2 (Reuter).

BRITISH and Egyptian negotiators met here for three hours today to discuss the Suez Canal Zone and decided to postpone the appointment of Joint Technical Committees to yet another session.

They adjourned until Tuesday after resolving to debate the question of committees at another meeting before talks on the future of the Canal base enter the next stage.

Aly Hosny Zein El Abidin, Director of the Political Department of the Egyptian Council of Ministers, told reporters: "The situation is still as it is. Talks have not yet reached the second stage. The atmosphere remains good."

During the initial exploratory phase of the talks the British delegation, jointly led by the British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, and General Sir Brian Robertson, was reported to have proposed the formation of three Technical Committees to deal with:

1. The withdrawal of British troops from the Canal Zone and their gradual replacement by Egyptian troops;
2. Maintenance of the base; and
3. Airfields and matters relating to air defence of the Zone.

The Egyptian negotiators were reported to have objected to the last committee. They said its task could be carried out by the Committee for the maintenance of the base as a whole.

But according to sources here last night, considerable progress had been made since the talks opened last Monday.

Elephant Starts Reign Of Terror

GAUHATI, May 2 (PTI): A rogue elephant has killed six persons during the past few weeks in the Kalaigaon area (about 45 miles from Gauhati) in Darrang district, according to reports reaching here.

Making frequent forays from the adjoining jungles the elephant has established a reign of terror in the whole area, pulling down houses and attacking human beings.

The latest victims are a boy and a refugee woman crushed to death during the week-end.

The Deputy Commissioner of Darrang district has declared a reward of Rs. 150 to anyone killing the animal.

U. S. BID TO SAVE FALL OF LAOS

Plan To Drop Troops In Rear Of Vietminh

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, May 2.

MILITARY experts do not believe Laos can be saved at this stage but America, it is believed, is putting fifty big troop carrying planes at the disposal of France.

French troops may be taken from North Africa and France and landed in north-eastern Indo-China in the rear of Communist forces.

Washington, it is said, asked France to drop everything else and make the biggest effort to save Laos. In certain circumstances France may commandeer some of their commercial aircraft stopping civil passenger flights, if necessary.

Cambodian Rebel Surrenders

SAIGON, May 2 (Reuter): The French Army announced today that a Cambodian rebel leader Peutch Chhay, who operated round Cambodian capital surrendered today to the Cambodian Government with his seven hundred men.

FRENCH CABINET DECISION

PARIS, May 2 (Reuter): Gen. Charles Lecheres, chief of the French Air Staff said on his arrival in Saigon today that the United States might supply transport planes to French forces in Indo-China, the French Press Agency reported.

The French Cabinet decided on Wednesday to send General Lecheres on a special mission to Indo-China to study air support for the ground forces.

A Hanoi report quoted "authorised quarters" as saying that the Laotian royal capital Luang Prabang would be defended. There is a "studied optimism" in Hanoi from where the operations are being directed the agency added.

Thailand Closes Frontiers

SAIGON, May 2 (Reuter): The Interior Minister of Thailand (Siam) has ordered the Governors of two regions bordering the Indo-China State of Laos to close frontier because of the Vietminh invasion of Laos, an official Thai source said here today.

Coup In Siam?

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, May 2.

Reports reaching London that there might be a "coup d'etat" in Siam. The name of Pridi, former Premier and leader of the resistance movement against Japs is mentioned in this connection.

It is reported Pridi recently visited Yunan.

Prohibition Raid

BIG HAUL IN CITY HOTEL

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Bombay prohibition police raided The Ambassador Hotel near Churchgate station today at about 8 p.m. They are reported to have found several bottles of beer, whiskey and champaigne in one of the rooms and have taken into custody one person. The proprietor and cashier of the hotel were taken for interrogation.

The raid which lasted from 8 to 10 p.m. created quite a commotion.

Deputy Commissioner Pradhan, Superintendent Swamy, Deputy Inspector Badhawala and Sub-inspector Munroe conducted the raid.

Fasting For Seniority

JUBBULPORE, May 2 (PTI): Over 600 engineer supervisors of the Post and Telegraph Department decided go on fast on May 15 as a protest against the "continued indifference" of the authorities in determining the seniority of the supervisors.

This decision was taken at a Convention of the Post and Telegraph Engineering Supervisors held here.

The Convention decided to observe May 1, as "Seniority Day".

Chain fasting will be observed by one Supervisor after another from that day onwards till the seniority issue has been settled.

Danish Govt. Crisis Averted

COPENHAGEN, May 2 (Reuter): The Danish Prime Minister Mr. Erik Eriksen told King Frederik today he was prepared to continue in office thus ending a Government crisis which began when he resigned after defeat in the general elections of April 21.

Eight Arabs Killed

CLASH WITH ISRAELI ARMOURED PATROL

CAIRO, May 2 (Reuter): An Egyptian newspaper said today that eight Arabs were killed and 36 taken prisoner by an Israeli armoured patrol near Rafah on the Egyptian Israeli border on Thursday.

The newspaper 'Al Ahram' said 45 Arabs were harvesting near Rafah when two Israeli armoured cars opened fire on them.

One Arab escaped and reported to the police at Rafah.

TORNADO KILLS SEVEN PEOPLE

BIRMINGHAM (Alabama) May 2 (Reuter): Spring tornadoes roaring through America's southern states for the second day running killed seven people and injured at least 12 others in Alabama yesterday.

At the same time the day before a tornado ravaged the town of Warner Robins in the neighbouring state of Georgia killing 18 people and injuring over 250.

TWA PLANE CRASHES INTO SEA

NICOSIA, May 2 (Reuter): Cyprus Radio reported receiving a message from Athens that a Trans World Airlines Constellation aircraft had crashed into sea after sending distress signals.

The aircraft's registration letters were given as WHCOP. Its last position was said to be about 100 miles south of Athens.

One Killed In House Collapse

CUTTACK, May 2 (PTI): One woman was killed and the roofs of several houses were blown off in a storm which passed over Narsingpur about 30 miles from here yesterday.

Lattimore Faces Perjury Charge

WASHINGTON, May 2 (Reuter): A Federal Judge today threw out charges that Professor Owen Lattimore lied about alleged Communist sympathies, but ordered him to stand trial here on October 6 on three lesser counts of alleged perjury.

Judge Luther W. Yongdahl struck out four of seven counts on which Prof. Lattimore, former State Department Far Eastern specialist, was indicated last December 16.

The judge denied defence appeals that he should strike out the entire indictment, move the trial from Washington and postpone it until next year.

Charges Against Madras Tramways

MADRAS, May 2 (PTI): Mr. P. G. Brookes, Receiver and Mr. J. B. Beardsell, Commercial Manager of the British-owned Madras Electric Tramways, today pleaded "not guilty" to the charges filed by the Madras Government under section 26 and 31 of the Industrial Disputes Act before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. M. A. Venkataramana Naidu.

The magistrate posted the case for further hearing to May 18.

Three Reds Killed

SINGAPORE, May 2 (Reuter): A Communist district committee secretary and two of his bodyguards have been killed by a Fijian patrol in South Johore.

NEW KING OF JORDAN

AMMAN, (Jordan), May 2 (Reuter): Loud cheering greeted 18-year-old Hussein of Jordan when he entered the white-washed Parliament House here today and climbed to his gilt and purple throne to be installed as King.

The ten-minute ceremony made him third monarch of the Hasemite dynasty of Jordan on his coming of age.

Feisal Becomes King Of Iraq

BAGDAD, May 2: Young King Faisal the Second was driven in a red coach through the crowded streets of Bagdad today to be inaugurated as the third reigning King of modern Iraq.

Before the two Houses of Parliament in joint solemn session the King, who is eighteen years old today, swore to obey the constitution of his country. 9 salvo of 100 guns mark the event.—Reuter.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY DULLES

WASHINGTON, May 2 (Reuter): The Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, announced today that the United States had "taken steps" to speed delivery of military supplies critically needed by the defenders of Laos in Indo-China.

Poona Doctors Acquitted

POONA, May 2 (PTI): The Additional City Magistrate of Poona Mr. B. J. Abhvankar today acquitted Dr. R. G. Gokhale and his wife Dr. Mrs. Kamalabai Gokhale two accused in what was known as "patient detention case" under Sections 341 and 342 IPC for "wrongfully restraining and wrongfully confining" a patient for two days.

Bindu For Bombay

SECUNDERABAD, May 2 (UPI) Mr. D. G. Bindu, Home Minister and G. Anna Rao, local government minister, accompanied by Mr. Chandrakant Rao Godse, Home Secretary, left today for Bombay to attend a meeting of the Policy Committee of the transport advisory council which is meeting on May 4 and 5.

SHAWCROSS PLEA FOR BIG 3 TALKS

DERBY, May 2 (Reuter): Sir Hartley Shawcross, Attorney General in the former Labour Government, today urged high level talks with Russia without prior conditions.

He hoped the leaders of the great powers would get together privately without any hard and fast agenda being hammered out beforehand—a hopeless task. Such talks might lead to a better understanding.

United States To Revise Trade Policy

WASHINGTON, May 2 (Reuter).

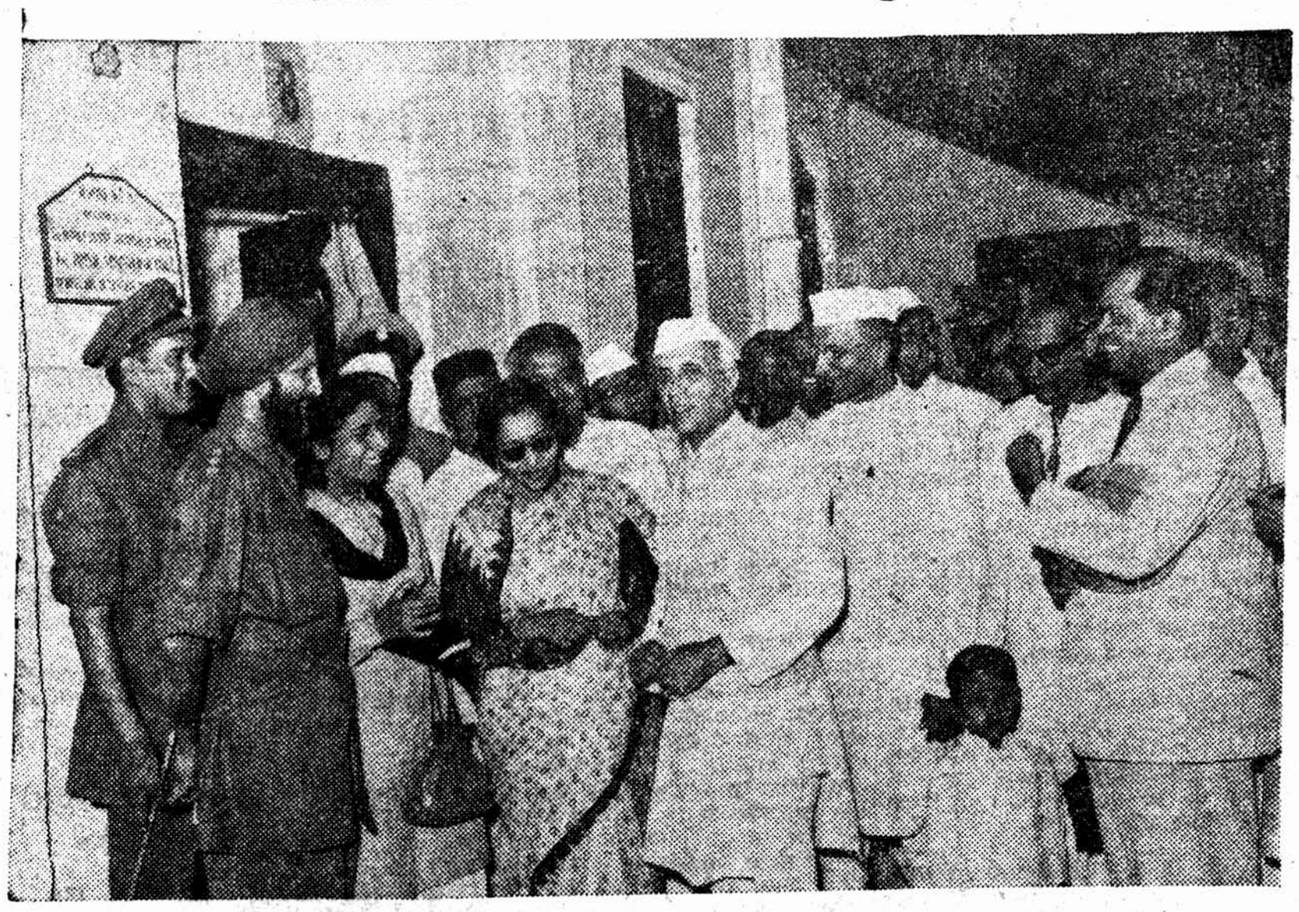
PRESIDENT Eisenhower today called for the creation of a special commission to review United States foreign trade policy to see how international trade could be expanded without damaging parts of the American economy.

In a letter to the Vice-President, Mr. Richard Nixon, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Joseph Martin, Mr. Eisenhower recommended that the proposed Commission should be made up of members of Congress appointed by the Vice-President and the Speaker and the members appointed by himself from outside the Congress.

Mr. Eisenhower said the need for such a trade was "imperative."

LESS M.L.A's FOR BOMBAY

Nehru Rediscovers Ahmednagar Fort



Prime Minister Nehru visited the historic Ahmednagar fort in which he and other national leaders had been imprisoned for three years from August 1942. Photo shows Pt. Nehru in the room where he was kept.

Nehru's Dash Thro' Famine Areas

DROUGHT HAVOC IN NASIK AND AHMEDNAGAR

DHULIA, May 2 (PTI).

PRIME Minister Nehru today dashed through two districts—Ahmednagar and Nasik—in the course of his six-day 1,200-mile whirlwind tour of scarcity affected areas of Maharashtra.

Along the 145-mile route, the Prime Minister saw scarcity stricken people gathered at every village to welcome him. Except on a thirty mile stretch of land where freshly sown maize crop and growing sugarcane were a pleasant sight, the entire area lay barren with the soil almost reduced to sand in the absence of rain in the past two years.

Mr. Nehru left Ahmednagar early this morning and visiting almost every village reached Dhulia in West Khandesh this evening. Wherever he went, the enthusiasm of the people was such that all barricades were broken and he was virtually mobbed. At the entrance to each town or village he was welcomed with music and women offering "arthi". At times his forehead used to be completely smeared with vermillion and sandalwood paste.

Mr. Nehru visited the sites of two relief works and addressed workers who till recently were cultivating their land, but had left it in search of work and food. He told them that though they suffered, their work of self help was worthy of being emulated by the rest of India. "What you are doing today is for the future generation and you must take pleasure in it."

The Prime Minister told a one lakh strong public meeting in Dhulia to utilise all their experience in nation building activities. He warned the people against expecting too much help from outside. Sometime this dependence tended to weaken the country, because the nation which gave help might try to influence the policies of this country. It was high time they safeguarded against this danger by standing on their own legs.

At Manmad and Kopergaon, Mr. Nehru exhorted the people to produce more wealth and put in harder work. "Our country can survive only by producing more wealth, and it can only be done by increased industrial and agricultural production," he said.

The Prime Minister will begin

(Continued on Page 14)

KASTALI SHOT DEAD

Tunis Municipal Election Trouble

TUNIS, May 2 (Reuter): The Vice-President of the Tunis Municipal Council M. Chadly Kastali, 67, was shot dead by an assassin today on the eve of Tunisia's disputed municipal elections.

The killer, an unidentified young Tunisian who fired two bullets at point blank range, escaped.

Kastali had maintained his candidature for tomorrow's Tunisian municipal elections despite many threatening letters urging him to withdraw, informed sources said.

MINISTER SHOT AT

French authorities disclosed today that a burst of machinegun fire was fired last night at Mr. Ben Rais, Minister of Commerce in the pro-French Government of Premier Baccouche, but Rais was not injured.

The Tunisian Natonalists have called for a mass boycott of tomorrow's elections saying they are being held under a state of seige.

Miracle Of 'Shirsasan'

BARODA, May 2 (UPI): "Shirsasan" was practised by an M. A. student to obtain inspiration to solve his examination papers.

The student who was appearing at the MA examination of the Baroda University was rather perplexed after going through the paper of economics, he sought Yogic treatment for his mental acceleration by standing on head near the examination hall, much to the consternation and surprise of the examinees and supervisors.

"This Yogic feat, however, restored my mental equilibrium enough to help solve my paper", he said.

Comet Overdue

NEW DELHI, May 2 (PTI): A west-bound BOAC 'Comet' which left Calcutta this afternoon at 4-30 p.m. for Delhi was overdue here where it was expected to reach at 6-30 p.m.

The Comet lost contact with aerodrome control authorities just six minutes after it took off from Dum Dum.

The BOAC headquarters at Calcutta said the Comet carried 25 male, ten women, one child and one infant and a crew of six.

The BOAC in a statement issued here late tonight said "Comet left Calcutta at 4-30 p.m. IST. Few minutes afterwards it passed a routine message saying it was climbing on track, since then we have received no further news."

Today was the first anniversary of the first regular Comet flight—to Johannesburg from London.

BIHAR-BENGAL DISPUTE

PATNA, May 2 (PTI): The resolution passed recently by the West Bengal Assembly on the Bengal Bihar boundary issue, will be debated in the Bihar Legislature on May 12. Three days have been allotted for the debate.

Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Chief Minister of Bihar has given notice of his intention to move a resolution opening the discussion.

Strength To Be Reduced To 294 Members

TENTATIVE SCHEME OF DELIMITATION

THE Delimitation Commission of India has tentatively determined the quotas of representation to the states in the House of the People and also the strength of State Assemblies, according to a message from Madras.

The Commission has recommended the reduction of the strength of Bombay State Assembly to 294 members instead of 315 as at present.

The House of the People will have 500 elective seats the maximum laid down in Article (1) (A) of the Constitution. At present there are 495 elected and four nominated members.

The Commission's proposals provide for the allocation of these seats to the states, the basis of allocation being population as shown by the latest census figures.

With 86 representatives, Uttar Pradesh will continue to have the largest number of seats in the House of the People. Its State Assembly will have 430 members. Bihar will come next with fifty-five members in Parliament and 330 members in the State House.

Bombay, according to tre Commission's proposals, will have 49 members in the House of the People, but its State Assembly will have only 294 members instead of 315 as at present. It is understood that the retention of the existing multiple of seven will give the Bombay Assembly a strength of 343 which number in the Commission's opinion, "does not seem necessary". The Commission is understod to consider that the proposed reduction of the strength of the Assembly by twenty-one has involved only a slight increase in the extent and population of any average assembly constituency, which, in an advanced and well-developed state like Bombay, should not be material.

The Commission's proposals provide for thirty-four members to West Bengal in the House of the People. The States Assembly will have 238 members.

28 M. Ps FOR ANDHRA

As regards Madras, the Commission has assumed that the Andhra States will be constituted in the near future with the territories indicated in the Prime Minister's announcement and that a part of Bellary district will be merged with Mysore.

The Residuary State of Madras will have forty-nine representatives in the House of the People and have a State Assembly of 245 members.

Andhra will get a representa-

(Continued on Page 14)

FAZLUL HUQ IN KARACHI

Speculation In Political Circles

KARACHI, May 2 (PTI): Political observers said here tonight that the relation has not yet straightened between the new government at Karachi and East Pakistan.

They expressed the view that Pakistan Prime Minister Mr. Mohammed Ali might even delay going to Dacca to settle things on May 8, as at present scheduled.

Since Mr. Mohammed Ali assumed prime ministership following the dismissal of Khwaja Nazimuddin a fortnight ago, he summoned the East Pakistan Chief Minister Mr. Nur Ul Amin to Karachi. Mr. Mohammed Ali and Mr. Nur Ul Amin conferred, but no settlement was reported to have been reached on East Bengal following in line with the new government.

Press reports from Dacca say this forthcoming meeting will have "rather animated discussions on the way the change of the cabinet has been brought about".

Meanwhile, hectic political activity has been going on among Bengalis. Labour Minister C. A. M. Malik who is reported to be playing the middle man between Karachi and Dacca returned to Karachi only this afternoon from Dacca. Khwaja Nazimuddin's erstwhile colleague, Mr. Ghiasuddin Pathan (dismissed minister of State for Finance) was reported to be leaving here for Dacca on May 6. And then there is speculation on the presence in Karachi Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, former premier of undivided Bengal, and at present Advocate-General of East Bengal.

"Dawn" reported this morning that Fazlul Huq may be offered the governorship of Sind, while political observers say he was even sounded whether he could take over as Chief Minister of East Bengal.

Both political and diplomatic observers say the reactions between Karachi and East Bengal need careful watching.

TEHERAN ARRESTS

TEHERAN, May 2 (PTI): Dr. Mozzafar Baghai, a Majlis (lower house) deputy, five retired Persian Army officers and their servants were accused here today of conniving in the murder of Brigadier Afshartoos, former Teheran Police Chief, after he refused to join an intended 'coup d'etat' to overthrow the Government.

An official communique alleged that Dr. Baghai was the brain behind a plot to make him Prime Minister.

The officers, now under arrest, and Dr. Baghai, would have formed the nucleus of a new goverr ment, the communique added.

Dr. Baghai has not been arrested as he has parliamentary immunity

NAGPUR: The Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister, Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Friday night inaugurated Sant Tukdoji Maharaj's Bhoodan Yagna tour at Parwa, over 40 miles from Yeotmal, in Berar.

The Common Man And Five-Year Plan

NEW DELHI, May 2.

THE common man who has been sustaining the Central budget for the last three years with his yearly donation of Rs. 5 to the Finance Minister has inspired a few others who, in a recent communication to the Finance Minister transmitted through a Member of Parliament, have offered a total sum of Rs. 278 as their "contribution towards the Five-Year National Welfare Plan."

The donors have promised that such contributions will continue for five years.

The contributions are from ten persons and range from Re. 1 which is from a student to Rs. 50. In making the offers the donors, who wish to remain anonymous, refer to the example set by the common man.

Acknowledging receipt of the donations to the Member of Parliament through whom these were received, the Finance Minister said:

"I am really overwhelmed by this enthusiasm of the common man towards the implementation of the Five-Year Plan. I have no doubt that it is really the spirit with which these contributions are being made that matters and not the amount as such which also, if this movement gathers strength, is likely to be substantial."

The common man whose example has inspired these 10 citizens of India has been sending Rs. 5/- every year to the Finance Minister during the last three years "to be credited to the country's revenues". This year, he added another Rs. 5/- to his contribution for use in the implementation of the Five-Year Plan.

INDIA AS ONE OF NEUTRALS IN ASIA

Red Decision On Korean P.O.W's Custody

PAN MUN JOM, May 2 (Reuter).

KOREA truce negotiators today again failed to settle on a neutral country to have custody of prisoners refusing repatriation —but the Communists disclosed that they considered India, Pakistan, Burma and Indonesia to be neutrals in Asia.

They considered Switzerland—whom they have rejected—and Sweden as well as Poland and Czechoslovakia to be neutral nations in Europe, but did not think it feasible to send prisoners so far.

General Nam Il, the Chief Communist delegate, said he would not nominate any nation until the Allies agreed on the principle that the prisoners should be sent bodily to a neutral state.

Lt.-Gen. William Harrison, senior United Nations delegate, told correspondents that this amounted to trying to get the Allies to agree to one part of the Communists' plan before disclosing the whole, and said "we have learned in the past from negotiating with Communists that that is a tricky procedure".

But he said emphatically the United Nations "have not rejected anybody" as neutral custodian.

Asked if India, Burma, Pakistan or Indonesia would be acceptable to the United Nations Command, General Harrison replied. "I have no knowledge of that. As I said the other day, that is a matter to be settled on levels far above mine".

(Authoritative Washington sources said last night India and Pakistan would be "favourably considered" by the United Nations if the Communists proposed either.)

Today's session the seventh, was adjourned until Monday at the Communist request. They gave no reason for asking for the recess.

P.O.W.'S RIOT

Sick and wounded Communists being repatriated today rioted and ran around screaming and tearing their clothes—but Communist officers receiving them put a stop to the demonstrations after a few minutes.

The American control officer said the situation "nearly got out of hand".

The United Nations command announced today that they would return the last sick and and wounded Communist prisoners tomorrow.

South Korean guns and mortars killed or wounded 45 of 60 Koreans who overran a listening post on the east front last night, the Eighth Army announced here today.

M. P. Koirala On Indian Mission

RAXAUL, May 2 (PTI).

Mr. Matrika Prasad Koirala, former Prime Minister of Nepal, addressing the conference of Nepali Congress 'ad hoc' Committee, which formed a new party known as the National Democratic Party of Nepal, yesterday stressed the need for closer co-operation with India in the mutual interest of both the countries.

To rouse anti-Indian feeling, Mr. Koirala added, was madness. The co-operation extended by India to King Tribhuban and the Nepali Congress in the cause of democracy was really commendable.

Referring to Nepal's foreign policy, Mr. Koirala said that Nepal had nothing to do with European Power Blocs and her policy must be neutral.

Mr. Koirala thanked the Indian Military Mission in Nepal for democratising and modernising the Nepali Army at the invitation of the Government of Nepal.

Terai Congress Demand

KHATMANDU, May 2 (PTI): Leaders of the Nepal Terai Congress today reiterated their demand for an autonomous unit of Terai (foothill plains) people in a Nepalese Union. They said it was warranted by linguistic, geographical, social and economic circumstances and would strengthen the country.

Talks On Bellary Issue

NIJALINGAPPA TO MEET MISRA

BELLARR, May 2 (PTI): Mr. S. Nijalingappa, President Karnatak Pradesh Congress Committee, arrived here today from Bangalore to hold preliminary discussions with Mr. Justice L. S. Misra on the Bellary taluk issue.

Mr. Nijalingappa was accorded a welcome by a very large number of Kannadigas and was taken round in a procession through the principal streets.

Mr. Justice Misra yesterday went round Bellary town and visited the Government buildings situated in the fort and cantonment areas of the town.

MYSORE MUST TAKE INITIATIVE

BANGALORE, May 2 (PTI): A deputation of the Karnatak Unification Conference which met Chief Minister of Mysore Mr. K. Hanumanthiah yesterday, urged that Mysore take the initiative on the question of the formation of a Karnatak state.

Boycott Of American News Agencies

BUENOS AIRES, May 2 (Reuter): Argentine newspaper workers have responded immediately to President Peron's attack on American news agencies in Argentina.

Journalists and printers in Rosario, Argentina's second largest city, declared a boycott on all news from these agencies, and newspapers there had to make hurried arrangements for foreign news coverage by other news agencies.

Several Buenos Aires newspapers, apparently anticipating the boycott spreading to the capital, dropped American agency reports from their columns.

Police guards were withdrawn today from the offices of the three news agencies concerned, the Associated Press, United Press and International News Service.

FIND OF EXPLOSIVES

Newspapers today reported that the Brazilian authorities had discovered explosives and anti-Argentina propaganda leaflets at a point where the frontiers of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina meet.

The propaganda leaflets were said to have been printed in the United States. Reports from Porto Allegre said three cases containing 600 sticks of dynamite, many detonators and several rolls of fuse were found at Barra Do Quarai together with leaflets.

RED PROPAGANDA 'VICTIMS' REACH U.S.

PHOENIXVILLE, (Pennsylvania), May 2 (Reuter). Twenty American soldiers recently released by the Communists in Korea, described by the Air Force as "victims of Communist propaganda" arrived by plane here under a cloak of military secrecy.

Their plane left Tokyo on Thursday and landed unannounced in California the next day. No body knew the men had arrived until one of them was taken to hospital in San Francisco.

LESS M. L. A's FOR BOMBAY

(Continued from Page 13)

tion of 28 in the House of the People. There will be 168 members in the Andhra Legislative Assembly.

The Commission held discussions last week in Madras with the associate members from the State.

It is understood that the Commission has addressed all its "associate members", other than those of Travancore-Cochin, Mysore and Coorg, seeking their comments and suggestions on its proposal regarding the determination of number of seats to be allotted to the several states in the House of the People and the number of seats to be allotted to the state assemblies of part "A" and "B" states other than Jammu and Kashmir. The proposals also contain the number of seats to be reserved for the scheduled castes and tribes.

duled castes and tribes.

The views of the "associate members" are expected to be received by May 14. The Commission's final proposals are expected to be published not later than June 18.

In regard to the House of People, the commission has 21 seats to part "C" States. The remaining 479 seats have been allocated amonng part "A" and "B" States strictly on the basis of the latest census figures. The population of "A" and "B" States comes to 3,51,099,040, which divided by 479, gives an average of 7,32,893 for a seat. The number of parliamentary seats for each state has been reached by dividing the state's total population by the average population for a seat.

As regards state assemblies, the existing strength has been maintained unaltered in a majority of cases, but changes have been instituted in the case of a few states, as for instance Bombay. Because of low density of population and poor communications, the present multiple of eight is proposed to be retained for Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, as also the existing multiple of seven for the Punjab.

Except Travancore-Cochin, Mysore and Coorg, the number of seats in the House of the People allotted to the remaining states by the commission are as under.

The first numbers in brackets how the representation for scheduled castes and the second number scheduled tribes.

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Uttar Pradesh	86	(16—Nil)
Bihar	55	(7— 6)
Bombay	49	(4— 5)
Madras	49	(8—Nil)
West Bengal	34	(6— 2)
Madhya Pradesh	29	(4— 3)
Andhra	28	(4—1)
Hyderabad	25	(4—Nil)
Rajasthan	21	(2—Nil)
Orissa	20	(4— 4)
Assam	12	(1— 2)
Madhya Bharat	11	(2— 1)
Saurashtra	6	(Nil—Nil)
PEPSU	5	(1—Nil)
Vindhya Pradesh	5	(1— 1)
Delhi	3	(Nil—Nil)
Himachala Pradesh	2	(Nil—Nil)
Bhopal	2	(Nil—Nil)
Ajmer	1	(Nil—Nil)
Tripura	2	(Nil— 1)
Manipur	2	(Nil— 1)
Kutch and Bilaspur	2	(Nil—Nil)
	1	(Nil—Nil)

STATE ASSEMBLIES

	Total seats	Schd. castes	Schd. tribes
Uttar Pradesh	430	78	Nil
Bihar	330	41	33
Bombay	294	25	27
Madras	245	39	1
West Bengal	238	45	11
Madhya Pradesh	232	32	27
Andhra	168	22	4
Hyderabad	175	26	3
Rajasthan	168	18	3
Orissa	140	25	28
Assam	108	5	9
Madhya Bharat	99	16	13
Saurashtra	60	2	1
PEPSU	60	12	Nil

In the case of Assam, the 108 members includes 18 for autonomous districts, for other states, including Travancore-Cochin, Mysore and Coorg the strength has not yet been finalised.—P.T.I.

KRISHNAMACHARI WARNS VESTED INTERESTS

Government Will Not Tolerate Rigging Up The Market

NEW DELHI, May 2 (PTI).

THE House of the People today completed voting demands for grants and passed the appropriation bill in respect of the PEPSU budget.

The House then took up the Commerce and Industry Minister Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari's tea Bill as amended by the Select Committee.

Generally, by and large, said Mr. Krishnamachari, the tea industry had now come to a more or less stable equilibrium. The Indian owned tea gardens were however, still in doldrums and "it is a matter for serious consideration what steps should be taken in order to put these Indian gardens on a satisfactory footing."

He hoped that before long he would be able to place a proposition before the Finance Minister, so that he might be able to evolve some method by which "we could either develop an institution or otherwise provide aid for these tea gardens were finance seems to be the main bottleneck, at the same time taking care to see that it is only aid and not dole."

Mr. Krishnamachari severely criticised the previous chairman and deputy chairman of the Indian Tea Association and described them as "positively obstructive." The present chairman, he said, appeared to be a reasonable person. If, however, at any time "vested interests" fought the Government, Mr. Krishnamachari warned, "it is the vested interests who will suffer and not the Government." Incidentally, Mr. Krishnamachari also strongly condemned the attitude of the marketing committee of the Coffee Board in regard to Government's demand for reduction of coffee prices. "Government," he said, "may be fooled for some time, but it won't be fooled for all time, and Government do propose to show, whether it is for tea, coffee or anything else, that Government are the master of the situation. No vested interest, however powerful, can rig up the market and thwart the wishes of Government."

The discussion was inconclusive.

PEPSU BUDGET DEBATE

Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh, Finance Minister, replying to the PEPSU budget debate in the House of the People today said that feeling was almost unanimous in the State that confidence was fast returning in the countryside and the villagers now saw that the battle was swinging in favour of the forces of law.

Mr. Deshmukh said that the debate was on a high level but he got an impression that many members were trying to flog a dead horse by reopening the question of the circumstances which led to President's rule in PEPSU. The House must remember that they were now dealing essentially with an 'ad interim' matter.

CLASH BETWEEN TWO HOUSES

Issue Before Congress Parliamentary Party

NEW DELHI, May 2 (PTI): The Executive Committee of the Congress Parliamentary Party, at its meeting today, considered the situation arising out of yesterday's clash between the two Houses of Parliament over their respective privileges.

Members of the Party from both Houses discussed the various issues involved. The question will be pursued further when the leader of the party, Mr. Nehru, returns to the capital next week. But in the meanwhile as a result of today's discussions the Party discipline is likely to be tightened up still further.

According to indications in the lobbies, however, there may be an informal conference of the leaders of various parties in the two Houses and the Deputy Speaker and the Chairman of the Council, to consider and arrive at some amicable settlement.

11 INJURED IN MAY DAY CLASH

RAJAPALAYAM, May 2 (PTI): Eleven persons were injured two of them seriously, in a clash here between the Communist and the Indian National Trade Union Congress May Day processions yesterday.

There was a free exchange of brickbats. The injured were removed to hospital.

NEHRU'S DASH THRO' FAMINE AREAS

(Continued from Page 13)

a tour of West Khandesh and East Khandesh tomorrow.

Throughout his journey, Mr. Nehru received such overwhelming reception at every village that at times it became impossible to drive forward. The police were hard put in maintaining order at a number of places.

All along the route wherever large crowds collected, Mr. Nehru got down from his car and walked to the people and talked to them and offered garlands and flowers to children. At one place he garlanded a babe in arms of its mother and caressed it, when it gave him a broad smile. At another village when he was held up by people for garlanding, some people atop a branch of a tree came down when the branch crashed. But none was injured.

At several villages people tied across the road placards appealing to Mr. Nehru to spend a few minutes with them. At Kopargaon, a small town sixty miles from Ahmednagar, he was virtually mobbed by a large gathering of admiring men and women.

At Kopergoan he was presented with a purse containing Rs. 35,204 for famine relief by the citizens.

NEHRU IN TEMPER

The Prime Minister left the main Bombay-Agra road and went to visit Purmepada tank works, three miles in the interior. The Purmepada tank works, employing over 9,000 persons, is about ten miles from Dhulia town.

Under a scorching sun, Mr. Nehru rode in an open car first to inspect the workers quarters.

The Prime Minister then went to the project site and studied its plan from the top of a partly finished bank of the tank. Thousands of workers, breaking all cordons, surrounded him and threw everything into confusion. Carrying pick axes and shovels and shouting 'Nehru ki Jai', some of them fell at his feet.

Mr. Nehru lost his temper at those trying to touch his feet and shouted at them to allow him freedom to talk. He said: "What do you think I am. Are you going to make me a God? Get out."

Prime Minister Nehru addressing army personnel from the ramparts of Ahmednagar Fort told them the Indian soldier owed allegiance to the entire country and not to any particular part from which he hailed.

"The army should have uppermost in its mind the service of the country. You must help in maintaining the unity of the country, thus enabling it to progress," he said.

Mr. Nehru added: "where there is no unity, there will be no advance of the nation. The army can do a lot to achieve this unity among the people.

Six hundred soldiers standing in attention under a blazing sun heard the Prime Minister.

Roots Of Real Democracy

PATIL ON DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL SELF-GOVT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY's former Mayor Mr. S. K. Patil said here today that there was no hope for the success of democracy in this country unless its roots were firmly planted in the soil of local self-government.

He was presiding over a two-day conference of local bodies of the State of Bombay, convened by the Local Self-Government Institute of the city in celebrating of its silver jubilee. About 500 representatives of local bodies drawn from all over the State attended the conference.

Mr. Patil stated at the outset that the subject of local self-government was a vast one with the appearance of a romance. In fact, at one time he thought of going on a world tour to study the various systems of local self-government obtaining in other countries and write about it.

CAUSE OF TUSSLE

In his characteristically humorous way the former Bombay mayor referred to "the perpetual quarrel between the State and its local bodies. One reason for this, according to him, was that those occupying the high positions in the State had had no experience of the working of local self-governing institutions, and as such they failed to appreciate the difficulties which impeded their healthy growth and successful working.

Mr. Patil said that in the ultimate analysis any real self-government meant only the local self-government and as such if democracy was to be successful, it was desirable that those in power should have passed through the normal and natural processes of the local self-government. He, therefore, appealed to the government not to treat the local self-government "as of no consequence."

Another reason of the constant conflict between the State government and its local bodies, according to Mr. Patil, was lack of finance. While local bodies were asking for more and more sources of revenue, government were not prepared to grant their demands because they were not in a position to meet their demands.

DEFICIT BUDGETS

Mr. Patil pointed out that of late the local bodies had formed a regular habit of producing deficit budgets. The reason was that if they were to show any surplus, they feared that government would get the impression that their financial position was quite satisfactory and as such there was no need to help them. This attitude on the part of the government, added Mr. Patil, was not correct. He urged that the expenditure on local self-government should not be regarded as a waste by the State.

Mr. Patil further advised the government to encourage students to go to foreign countries to study the systems of local self-government there. Their rich experience, he said, would help evolve in this country a new system of local self-government which would be permanent and enduring.

Mr. Patil complained about the indifferent attitude of the Union Government towards the local self-governing institutions in India. Even in the Five-Year Plan, the scope of which was limited, there was no mention of the local self-government, he said and urged that the Central Government should take an active interest in the working of local self-government bodies.

PUBLIC APATHY

Earlier Mr. G. D. Vartak, former Bombay minister for Local Self-Government, deplored the apathy of the intelligentsia of the country towards the working of the local self-government. He urged that they should associate themselves actively with the working of local self-governing institutions in a self-less manner.

Mr. Vartak further pleaded with the government for the devolution of more power and responsibility on the local bodies. That, he said, would be a kind of training for them.

Mr. G. N. Desai, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, referred to the financial stringency with which all the local bodies in the State were faced.

Mr. M. C. Shah, President of the District Local Board, Ahmedabad, advised that the conference should be practical and pass as few resolutions as possible and later get them implemented. It was no use passing so many resolutions which "would ultimately remain on paper.

FOUNDATION OF SWARAJ

Welcoming the delegates earlier, Mr. L. M. Patil, former Minister in the Bombay Cabinet and the president of the Institute, praised the useful work done by the Institute for the development of self-government in India. He said that local self-government was the very foundation of Swaraj and good government could not possibly be achieved unless the foundations of local self-government were well and truly laid.

Disagreeing with those who did not believe in local self-government and who urged that the local bodies be relieved of many of their important functions, Mr. Patil said that: "What is really needed is to put new life into local bodies so as to enable them to breathe free air and make them vigorous and worthy of becoming the sound foundations of our democratic national government."

Among others who spoke were Mr. A. G. Awate, president of the District Local Board, Poona, and Mr. S. S. Matti, president of a local body in Karnatak.

The conference will meet again on Sunday.

BOMBAY N.C.C. ANNUAL TRAINING CAMP

Cadets To Construct Chawls For Harijans

BELGAUM, May 2.

An unique experiment of a four week campaign by 750 cadets of No. 1 Circle National Cadet Corps of Bombay and Saurashtra States to construct four blocks of chawls, each containing 8 tenements of 2 rooms, for the depressed classes will be formally inaugurated by Shri M. P. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government Bombay, on Tuesday, May 5, at Ghataprabha near Gokak Road, 40 miles from Belgaum.

The cadets, if time permits, will also undertake the construction of a 3 mile road, night schools and medical treatments for the local villagers.

NEW DELHI, May 2 (PTI): Mr. Yezedzard Dinshaw Gundevia, Minister-designate of India to Switzerland, has been concurrently accredited as Minister of India to the Vatican.

PROGRESS OF RELIEF WORKS

Report From Sholapur District

SHOLAPUR, May 2 (PTI): The two-and-half lakh rupees Javala Tank scheme, the first tank work that was taken up to relieve scarcity will be completed before the week is out, an official release on the progress of the relief works in the district stated today.

The Chincholi and Sapatne Tanks, both scarcity works, will be completed by the end of next month. Some additional relief works are being started in a few days.

There are at present five tank works in the district in progress employing about 11,000 people. These were estimated to cost in all Rs. 68 lakhs and will irrigate an aggregate area of about 11,000 acres.

Beside the tank works, there are 66 bunding centres and four road works. The number of persons engaged in the various relief works in the district is estimated at 36,000. The expenditure incurred so far on the road works, tanks and bunding centres is estimated at 45 lakhs.

The Government had recently sanctioned Rs. one lakh for village water supply scheme for the year 1953-54.

Gratuitous relief was being continued and during the last week about 6,500 people received doles to the extent of Rs. 7,200.

The amount spent for this purpose till now was Rs. 1,20,652.

Water Scarcity In 'Nagar District

POONA, May 2 (UPI).

Mr. S. B. Dahanukar, M. L. C., and Secretary of the Bombay State Famine Relief Committee, who has returned here after his tour of the famine areas in Ahmednagar district, said in an interview here today that the scarcity of water in that area was acute and more facilities of tankers, lorries and carts were required to provide drinking water to the famished people. The plight of the cattle was also very bad and present arrangements for them needed to be increased consideraby, he stated.

Bunding Works In Panchmahals District

Bunding schemes in 16 villages of Panchamahals District are being prepared, as a relief measure, in view of the scarcity conditions prevailing in those villages. Ten of these villages are in Dohad Taluka and the remaining six in Jhalod Taluka. These bunding schemes will cover as many as 3,125 acres.

Bikaner Famine Victims

BIKANER, May 2 (PTI): Most of the Harijans in the famine affected areas of Bikaner and Churu districts have migrated to neighbouring areas in search of work. A party of pressmen who toured the famine areas found their houses deserted.

People of about six villages told the pressmen their tale of woe. They said they had been living on barks of trees and leaves for the last several months as they had no money to purchase grains.

Leading Goan Lawyer Passes Away

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. DATTA Phal, a prominent Goan freedom worker died in Bombay today after a brief illness.

He was a member of the Portuguese Bar and a prominent practising lawyer in Goa.

He gave a constitutional fight to the recent statute which declared Goa a part of the Portuguese mainland.

He was invited to Portugal to participate in the mock-democratic proceedings which conferred this false status on Goa.

He accepted the invitation and went to Lisbon where in the Portuguese House of Deputies, he proved the falsity and illogicality of making Goa a part of metropolitan Portugal.

He then returned to Goa and explained to the Goans by means of constant propaganda, the political "trickery" involved in this move which "was nothing short of chicany."

He was thereafter a victim of great persecution by the Portuguese authorities.

He, therefore, abandoned a lucrative practice and lived as an exile in Bombay where, he developed lung trouble.

EAST-WEST CONFLICT ON ROAD TO SOLUTION

Let No Party Be Rigid, Pleads Radhakrishnan

PATNA, May 2 (PTI).

DR S. RADHAKRISHNAN, INDIA'S VICE-PRESIDENT, TODAY CALLED FOR PATIENCE AND FLEXIBILITY, FAITH AND FORBEARANCE ON THE PART OF PEOPLE AND NATIONS AT THE PRESENT TIME WHICH WAS CRUCIAL FOR THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

The Vice-President, who cation of the Bihar University, should be no fanaticism.

"The warmth of the sense of human brotherhood should melt the hard divisions between the peoples. We should not develop in international matters a hardening of attitudes which is a malignant malady dangerous to progress." he added.

Referring to the improved international situation and the peace moves of the Communist powers, Dr. Radhakrishnan said that in the present international context, instead of tracing the motives and studying the causes, commonsense, wisdom and charity alike demanded that we recognised that the present East-West conflict might well be on the road to solution. "Hitherto, we complained about the hardness and rigidity of the Communist powers. Let it not be said that when they are melting, we are becoming hard and rigid", he said.

MARATHA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

KOLHAPUR, May 2 (PTI): "Education must spread among women in villages. If this movement cannot go from schools, we must have social workers who can go from house to house to educate women," observed Mrs. Shantadevi Gaekwad, Maharani of Baroda in her presidential address to the seventh session of the All-India Maratha Women's Conference here today.

She said it was also true that womean should not neglect their duties in pursuance of their ideal in other fields.

FROM THE SWORD TO THE PEN

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture today asked the Maratha community to distinguish themselves by the utmost possible sacrifice and service to the nation.

Presiding over the thirteenth session of the All-India Maharatta Educational Conference here this morning Dr. Deshmukh said no other community had such a fine record of service mainly by the sword, as the Mahrattas had "but I am afraid that the time has come when we must shed our pride of the exploits in the past in periods gone by we had a different function to perform and whatever some misguided people may say. We have acquitted ourselves nobly. But the message of the sword must give place to a message of service."

B. G. KHER TO MEET PRESIDENT OF IRISH REPUBLIC

LONDON, May 2 (Reuter): India's Ambassador to the Republic of Ireland, Mr. B. G. Kher leaves this evening for Dublin on a week's visit during which he will meet the President of the Republic, Mr. Bean T. Okelly and the head of the Government Mr. de Valera as well as the Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Kher will return to London on May 8.

Surat's Complaint

SURAT, May 2 (PTI): Factory owners of Surat are experiencing considerable difficulty in transporting yarn and other raw materials from Bombay to Surat, as normal booking from Bombay to Surat has remained closed for about six weeks now, according to trade circles here.

The Surat Chambers of Commerce has represented to railway authorities immediately to arrange wagons for Surat.

Police Methods In Hyderabad

JOURNALIST CHIEF'S PROTEST

HYDERABAD, May 2 (PTI).

Mr. Madhav Rao Anvari, President of the All-Hyderabad Journalist Conference, in a statement to the press today protested against the lathi charge by the police on April 30 on Mr. Yudhwvir, Editor of 'Milap,' a local Urdu daily and his subsequent arrest and release today.

Mr. Yudhvir was one of the injured, when the police lathi charged the sarfekhas processionists on April 30. Mr. Anvari said "if journalists go to any function or party or follow a procession to report the happenings and the authorities take such journalists as one of the participants and subject them to such treatment when they find that such functions, parties or processions are hostile or against government orders, it would be impossible for any journalist to discharge his duties to the paper he represents or to the public."

He hoped government would take a serious note of this and take suitable action in the matter at once.

Editor Of Urdu Daily Arrested

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 2 (PTI): Mr. Yudhvir, Editor of "Milap", a local Urdu daily, was today arrested in connection with the demonstrations on April 30 by the former employees of the Nizam's Sarf-e-khas (Crown lands). He was later released on bail.

6 Hurt In Lathi-Charge

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 2 (PTI).

SIX persons were injured, including one Sub-Inspector and an Assistant Superintendent of Police, following stone throwing by the workers of the local Taj Glass Works and the subsequent lathi-charge by the police here this morning.

No one was seriously injured. Armed police are guarding the factory and the situation is under control, the police told pressmen at noon.

LABOUR LEADERS ARRESTED

SECUNDERABAD, May 2 (UPI): Police rounded up this morning prominent office-bearers of the Sarfe Khas Employees Union and some INTUC workers in connection with Thursday's incident near the Raj Bhavan the residence of Rajpramukh, the Nizam.

Chundrigar Declines His New Post

LAHORE, May 2 (PTI): Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Pakistan's High Commissioner-designate to India, is understood to have expressed his inability to take up his new assignment in Delhi.

Mr. Chundrigar relinquished charge of his office as Pakistan's Punjab's Governor yesterday and is now in Karachi.

According to local press reports, Mr. Chundrigar will resume practice at the Bar in Karachi, if his request not to be sent to Delhi is accepted by the Pakistan Government.

Help Nehru To Rebuild India

RENUKA RAY'S PLEA TO WOMEN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, May 2.

"WE have entered into a new era where an admittedly backward and poverty-stricken country, so long under the heel of colonial imperialism, is attempting to attain economic and social regeneration through the democratic way of life", observed Mrs. Renuka Ray, in the course of her presidential address to the silver jubilee session of the All-India Women's Conference which commenced here this evening.

"A bold experiment in history is being made by one of the world's youngest Republics, which has yet a background of a hoary-headed culture and heritage", she added.

A large number of delegates from different parts of the country are attending the session.

H. H. Maharani Indirabai Holkar, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the President and the delegates.

Shreemati Ray, who represented India at several international conferences and is at present West Bengal's Minister for Refugee Rehabilitation, said, "the emergence of the two opposing power blocs, the war in Korea, the terrible Apartheid policy which is being followed in Africa and elsewhere and the lingering remnant of imperialism in parts of Asia still threaten world peace. Scientific and technological advance seems to be outstripping the progress of the human mind."

THE ONLY WAY

She asserted that even those who ridiculed Mr. Nehru's policy were coming to realise that this was the only way out if peace and tranquillity were to prevail and human progress made possible.

She called upon the women of India to come over the prostrated barriers of the centuries, which Gandhiji pulled down when he called women to the service of the nation, "to recreate out of the very ashes" a new order, a new India.

She said that mere constitutional rights were not enough; women must assert their rights and realise their responsibilities.

Referring to the grievances of the Indian women, Shreemati Ray said, "social customs such as the dowry system, still linger; double standards of morality obtain not only in this country but in many countries of the world; the iniquitous social laws remain.

"We have seen how the Hindu Code Bill, a mild measure of reform, in spite of all the efforts of progressive elements has not yet become law. The Hindu Marriages and Divorce Bill, 1952, which is only a part of the Code, will perhaps find easier passage in Parliament. It does not hit the vested interests in the same manner as the part that deals with equalising inheritance laws. We find that it is vested interest, more than orthodoxy and social prejudices, that stands in the way of reform.

SOCIAL PARADOXES

"These social paradoxes may continue to remain on paper, but life would follow a different pattern," Shreemati Ray declared. "The law may hamper but cannot ultimately bind or fetter the forces of progress."

Shreemati Ray said though the duties of the housewife were no less arduous than those of any other career, yet the economic value of the housewife has not been recognised by society. She must be recognised as an "independent economic unit."

Speaking about the responsibility of the housewife, she observed, "the great tragedy of India is that in the vast majority of present day homes, the housewife is not trained to understand or perform her duties. Women are ignorant of the most elementary rules of health and hygiene. Planned parenthood, through which we can help the building up of a healthy race, is unknown to the vast majority of both men and women. Women do not know how to lead disciplined and well-regulated lives themselves and far less how to train their children. The psychology of the child is a closed book to them. The joy of living has gone out of our homes. We must bring about those conditions through which women are equipped to undertake the basic services."

Shreemati Ray said that in the olden days a woman used to clothe and feed the family without having to go outside for purchases. She added that simple cottage industries should be set up and marketing arrangements made to enable the women of poor middle class homes augment their family earning so that a minimum living standard "at least" might be obtained.

She asked the AIWCA to take all help the Government offered under the Five-Year Plan to cooperate ventures and cottage industries.

FUTILITY OF A-BOMBS

Shreemati Ray said, "It is not on force or atom bombs but on the success or failure of our experiment will depend whether it is possible for a backward country to regenerate herself keeping intact the priceless values of the democratic system whereby the right of self-expression and development of the individual is kept intact."

She stated that India amazed the world when sixty per cent of her women voters exercised their franchise in the last general elections. This was a proof that they were anxious to have opportunities through which they could improve themselves.

"Women are coming to realise that they have an entity of their own and are entitled to voice their grievances through the representatives for whom they have voted. Ignorant and illiterate as the majority of them are, there are indications to show that the woman's vote has not been altogether a duplication of the man's vote as occurs in many so-called progressive countries.

She said that in the last general elections, women in many areas voted en bloc for women candidates proclaiming that women would understand their sufferings best.

Shreemati Ray paid warm tributes to the pioneers who met in Poona 25 years ago, to start this organisation for educational reform and expressed her appreciation of the way it has extended its activities in the field of social reform.

She said the association in its deliberations during the next few days, would think out ways and means through which women's help can be mobilised to complement the Five-Year Plan.

Concluding Shreemati Ray called upon the young women of India to take over the mantle of the pioneers and realise their dreams and aspirations through "constructive approach" under the Association's guidance.

Prominent among those present were Lieut.-General Shri Nagesh GOC-in-Chief, Southern Command, Mrs. Durgabai Deshmukh, member of the Planning Commission, Lady Hartog of the United Kingdom, Mrs. Herseley of America and Mr. Meyer of Germany.

Earlier Mrs. Durgabai Deshmukh opened an exhibition which depicted the progress achieved by women in Maharashtra during the last hundred years in the social, educational, political and economic fields.

India's Present To Universal Postal Union

NEW DELHI, May 2: A Kashmir carpet will be presented to the Universal Postal Union, Berne (Switzerland), by India's Postal Administration. This gift is meant for the reception room of the new building of the Union's International Bureau.

In Malan's Land, Colour Bar For Children Too

CAPETOWN, May 2 (Reuter): A European mother of twins, one of whom was refused admission to a European school here because the headmaster said the child was coloured, is to appeal to the Cape School Board against the headmaster's decision.

If the Board upholds it, the twins will have to attend separate schools.

Mrs. E. R. Scully, in charge of a "marginal" school—for children very near the colour line—said here: "The twins are very much alike and there is absolutely no reason why one should be accepted and the other refused."

"Their parents are European and so are their grandparents."

Echo Of Murder Of Official

AHMEDABAD, May 2 (UPI): There was an offshoot of the murder of Mr. Bhandari, Chief Central Enforcement Officer, who was fatally stabbed here yesterday.

Mrs. Chandrakant, a woman who was residing in Mr. Bhandari's house and with whom he was charged with having committed adultery by Mrs. Chandrakant's husband, attempted to commit suicide on hearing the murder of Mr. Bhandari.

She was arrested by the police. Mrs. Chandrakant is said to be exceptionally beautiful and is a graduate in arts.

Mr. Bhandari leaves behind him six children and a widow.

Reds Sweep The Polls

PARIS, May 2 (Reuter).

The Communists have emerged as by far the largest single party in the combined municipalities of France as a result of last Sunday's elections, according to figures issued here last night.

Truck Collides With Engine

NEW DELHI, May 2 (PTI): One occupant of a military truck was killed and two others injured when the truck collided with the railway engine of 36 dn. goods train yesterday, at the canal level crossing between Bardowal and Ludhina, on Fazilka-Ludhina section of the Northern Railway.

INDIA'S POLICY OF 'NON-INVOLVEMENT

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 3)

am not aware of this having been denied to us to any large extent."

POSITIVE STEPS

A more urgent consideration than the ones noted above, we suggest is that in the interest of security and the maintenance of a climate of international peace, India should take three positive steps: First and foremost is of course in the domestic front. The strength of a Foreign Minister really consists in the support of a united and strong people—strong both materially and morally. The welding of India into a united and strong nation is outside the scope of this brief Article, but its importance may be emphasized here; its essentials are the avoidance of fissiparous tendencies, the strengthening of the economic foundations of a free democracy and the proper planning of a social education. The more public opinion supports Government in the achievement of these objectives, the greater the success of the Foreign Minister in his policy.

Second, India has to play her part in evolving world opinion on the proper reform of the United Nations and the strengthening of collective security, especially as the Charter will be coming up for revision in 1955.

Our view is that in the present political climate, the United Nations must stress more and more on the pacific settlement of international disputes by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement and the like (chapter VI of the Charter) and less and less on the enforcement provision of the Charter relating to economic and military sanctions (chapter VII); and (b) international assistance for the economic development of underdeveloped countries. It will be recalled that the basis on which the United Nations Charter was framed and the powers of its Principal Organs were delimited, viz., Agreement among the Great Powers on fundamentals began to prove an illusion from the latter half of 1946. This is an important point because strengthening collective security, especially by Member-States providing armed forces to support it, was envisaged in the Charter on the key assumption that Member-States were sure, before they agreed to supply such armed forces that the Big Five would not be among the enemies against whom their forces might be used (on account of the veto of the Big Five). But when that assumption became invalid with the growth of rivalry between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., to check aggression (as in Korea) the Assembly passed the Uniting for Peace resolution in November 1950, which in the event of a deadlock in the Security Council authorised the Assembly to take certain steps; a United Nations war now becomes possible, to which one or other of the Big Five is opposed.

REFORM OF U. N.

It is true that the preparedness of many States to support the United Nations action in Korea is a hopeful land-mark in the progress of collective security; but the position has to be reviewed on the basis of the Charter and the continued participation of the U.S.S.R. in the United Nations. The key issue may be stated thus: Is it politically desirable, in the absence of Big Power agreement to emphasize the punitive aspects of the United Nations (with the almost certain possibility of the withdrawal of the U.S.S.R.), or is it not the path of wisdom to stress the preventive aspects, viz., the prevention of war by peaceful settlement, and the speeding up of economic development in underdeveloped areas? India's view is definite on this subject: it is politically desirable in the present political climate to stress the second aspect and to wait for better agreement among the Big Five before resorting to such enforcement measures as might lead to a United Nations war. Not the most satisfactory but the most practicable in present circumstances.

If it be asked whether it is worthwhile having the United Nations without the power to enforce its decisions, the answer is that the moral force of the institution as a forum for world discussion on international rights and wrongs is very great, as may be seen from the changing world opinion on colonialism and racial discrimination. Besides, as has been stated by Indian delegates more than once in the Assembly and various United Nations Committees, immediate and vigorous steps should be taken by the United Nations in speeding up international assistance for the economic development of underdevelopment countries? This would be another great step taken by the United Nations towards peace. Even when the political climate has not bettered for the better, surely attention should be taken to emphasise the punitive clauses of the Charter to strengthen collective security. This seems to us to be in complete accord with the interests and sentiments of the Indian people.

THE THIRD AREA

The third step for India to take and develop the friendship of her neighbours and other Asian countries in the West and South-East so that their economic co-operation is available to her on a basis of reciprocity; it is possible that many of them will also approve of the policy of non-involvement and the stress on pacific settlement which India herself believes in, and co-operate with her in working for international peace. In developing this friendship with Arab countries, let it be emphasised that it does not imply the creation of a new bloc, or a Third Force, and that India does not desire any sort of leadership. Nehru declared at Ootacamund on 1st June 1952: "People talk vaguely of India's leadership in Asia. I deprecate such talk. I want this problem to be approached not in terms of one country or that country being the leader and pushing or dragging others, but rather in a spirit of co-operation between all the countries of Asia, big or small, and the formation and working of the Arab-Asian group in the United Nations Assembly and recently the expressed desire of the Prime Minister to develop the idea of the Commonwealth in India's relations with countries other than the British Commonwealth as well. To indicate that this third step we have indicated here is engaging the active attention of the Government of India and is all, in our judgment, to the good. It may be hoped that simultaneously we will also take steps to make our friendly ties with the Commonwealth stronger to the advantage of both.—*(COPYRIGHT N.P.S.)*

Bank Employees' Demand

MADRAS, May 2 (PTI).

A PUBLIC meeting held here on Friday to "protest" against the All-India Industrial Tribunal (bank disputes) Award—the Shastri Award—urged upon the Government of India "to incorporate forthwith the Sen Award in a legislative enactment" and "to promulgate an ordinance to prevent banks in the country from curtailing the existing rights and privileges of the bank employees."

The bank employees marched in a procession from the Madras harbour to the place of the meeting, a distance of about one and a half miles, with placards bearing "Down With Shastri Award."

They exhibited their protest by burning a published copy of the Shastri Award at the conclusion of the meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Madras State Bank Employees Federation.

Mr. S. C. C. Antony Pillai, M.L.A., stated that the Shastri Award was the first of its kind in the history of industrial awards in this country to impose a wage cut.

Mr. T. Chengalvoroyan, Mayor of Madras, said, "there cannot be two opinions on the absurdity of this award."

"It is not an award," he stated "but a penalty that has been imposed on bank employees. No honourable and honest person can touch this award with a pair of tongs."

The Mayor characterised the Shastri Award as a retrograde and reactionary one and said, "it should die unswept, unhonoured and unsung."

"The need to utilise every form of struggle" in order to build up the bank employees' movement against the Shastri Award was stressed by Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam.

'Fiery' Protest

KANPUR, May 2 (PTI).

A copy of the Shastri Tribunal's Bank Award was taken out in a procession by local bank employees and later burnt in Phoolbagh.

The procession passed through the main streets of the town. Demonstrations were held before the office of the Regional Labour Commissioner, Government of India and all banks.

Resolutions condemning the Award, urging the Government to nationalise the banking industry and asking the employees to resort to direct action in case the Shastri Award was forced upon them, were unanimously passed at a meeting.

2 HURT AS TAXI TURNS TURTLE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two persons including the driver were injured when a taxi rolled over on its sides on Marine Drive yesterday.

The accident happened yesterday morning opposite Parsi Gymkhana. The injured persons have been removed to a hospital.

American Markets:

ACTIVE TRADE DEMAND FOR COTTON

Wall Street Market Firm

NEW YORK, May 1 (PTI): Prices advanced on active trade demands for old crop July and new crops partly credited to mill account, reflecting further large business in Wall Street yesterday, where it was estimated that 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 yards of print-cloths and broadcloths were sold. Short covering aided nearby May. Liquidation and New Orleans selling supplied the bulk of offerings.

Prices fluctuated narrowly in the afternoon with mill buying and short covering absorbing the week-end profit-taking. Nearby May held relatively firm with reports that most of the notices issued today have been promptly stopped.

Orvis Brothers estimates 1953 cotton acreage at 27,390,000 acres—3.5 per cent over last year.

Featured by renewed strength nearby May in late dealings was reflecting flurry short covering and uncovering some stoploss orders. The action of May and persistent demands aided to balance the list. The session closed steady with sales of 250,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

May	34.00
July	33.93
October	33.73
December	33.68
Middling spot	34.40

July highest 33.97 3.28 p.m. lowest 33.86 at 10.47 a.m.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

May	33.94
July	33.92
October	33.71
December	33.72
Middling spot	33.45

Wall Street Market

The Stock Exchange began the new month inauspiciously by adopting a wait and see attitude and giving an indication of the new 1953 low in trading volume. With a few exceptions price changes were meaningless, amounting to evenly divided fractional variations either way.

Interest in a handful of specialities enlivened the otherwise featureless dealings with trading up to the end of the fourth hour only 730,000 shares. Merck and Company were occasionally popular at a fractional advance, following the announcement of the stockholder approval company merger with Sharp and Dohme.

Firmness and improved activity developed in late dealings under the leadership of oils. The list finished with the predominance of gains of fractions to one dollar or so with a few oils showing broader improvement. Houston oil was 5 1/2 point up. The session closed firm.

Chicago Grains

Chicago grains following initial steadiness the market eased under renewed liquidation. There was also the selling of May contracts in anticipation of additional tenders against the Spot month. After close yesterday it was reported that notices of the intention to deliver against May position included 1,198,000 bushels of wheat 1,546,000 bushels of maize and 929,000 bushels of rye. Exporters supported maize against sales of 360,000 bushels of Ireland and 200,000 to the United Kingdom.

CHICAGO WHEAT

May	2.16-1/4
July	2.18-5/8
September	2.22-3/4
December	2.28-1/8

Amsterdam Stock Exchange

AMSTERDAM May 1.

Weakness in Royal Dutch caused indecision throughout the market. Philipps, however hardened slightly on 6 per cent final dividend but widespread fractional losses prevailed among the estate and shippings. Indonesians railway was weak on expectations of national ration. Guilder investments were unchanged. Premium was nil and certificates totalled 801/-.

N. Y. SILVER

Routine local sales were 200,000 ounces while out of town dealings comprised 50,000 ounces.

Foreign Pepper Markets

NEW YORK, May 1 (PTI-Reuter): Black Pepper remained stalemated with both sides of the market inclined to await week-end developments. High Indian advices and tightness of offers from that source are supporting the holders position while buyers are feeling no pressure for supplies in view of continued lack of grinder support. Sellers are asking 138 for Spot, 137 for Afloats, 136 for May shipment and 135 for June ex-dock.

LONDON: White Muntok May 10-6 nominal, White Sarawak May 10-6 seller, Black Sarawak May 8-9 seller, Malabar Spot 1120 nominal, May 1080 seller and June 1065 seller. Apart from modest interest in parcels of both Black and White to arrive shortly the market was dull.

SINGAPORE: Black Lampong was quoted at 465 and White Muntok at 550. The market was quiet. One or two tons were done fob Black and White at 465 and 550 respectively.

DJAKARTA: The Pepper market remained closed today.

London Copra & Oils

LONDON, May 1 ((PTI-Reuter): Copra Philippine cif UK/N European May-June value dol 205. Copra Straits cif UK/N European April-May seller £85 quoted. May-June £84 paid. Cocoanut Oil Crude Straits cif UK/N European basis ports bulk per long ton April-May £120 May-June CC Oil Crude Ceyper long ton April-May £124 seller, long cif UK/N European basis ports £122 May-June £129.

TATA IRON & STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Industries Ltd., Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of April 1953 was:—

	Tons
Pig Iron	97,000
Steel Ingots	83,100
FINISHED STEEL	
Semis for sale	13,100
Finished	47,700
Total	60,800

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, May 2.

The more speculative stocks dropped down further while other shares remained more or less unaltered. Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.:

SECURITIES: 3 per cent loan 1986 83, 3 per cent loan 1953-55 100-1, 3 per cent loan 1963-65 92-15, 3 per cent loan 1958 98-8-6, 3 per cent loan 1970-75 86-9.

COALS: Bengal 525, Bharat Colliery 6-1, Raneegunge 9-4, Bengal Nagpur 12-1, East Indian 23-3, Union 22.

JUTES: Agarpara 19-1, Champdany 158-8, Delta 233, Kamarhatty 195, Nuddea 44-12, Anglo-India 231, Budge Budge 167, Howrah 24-5, Reliance 14-10.

ENGINEERINGS: Ind. Iron 25-5, Jessop and Co. 24-11.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Mines 1-1, ct, Consolidated Tin 1-4, Sone Valley Cement 7-4, Cal. Elec. 14-7, Airways India Ltd. 11-12, Bharat Airways 1-14 sol, F and C. Osler 5-13, Ind. Cable 18-3, Ind. National Airways 3-10, sl, National Insulated Cable 12-1, Rohtas Industry 9-3, Titaghur Paper 35-4. Ind. Steamship 6-4.

SUGARS: Belsund 7-8, Carew and Co. 6-2, U.P. Sugar 18-1.

Control On Barley Lifted In State

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has decontrolled barley throughout the State of Bombay, with immediate effect. It has consequently now become a derationed article.

Among the restrictions removed are those which laid down the maximum percentage of extraction of bran from barley ground in roller flour mills and prohibited manufacture of barley flour other than wholemeal barley flour in the Bombay Ration Area.

The restrictions which will continue to exist in respect of barley are (1) prohibition against the movement of the grain into or out of the limits of the State of Bombay, (2) those imposed by the Flour Mills (Chakki) Licensing Order, 1950 and (3) those arising under the Entertainment Restriction Order which regulates the number of persons that can be entertained at parties or functions with articles in which cereals are used.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, May 2.

Cotton rollerginned 289 F Multan 68-8, NT 63-8, LSS 61, Four F Bahawalpurs ready 58-8, May delivery 59-8, Desi Sind 69-70, Desi Punjab 64-65.

Market steadier owing to prominent European shippers bougrt believed against France which has opened letters of credits following this week's Pak-French trade pact. Also some enquiry reported for Germany for Four F Sawgins. Exports continue mount up reaching eleven and half lacs bales. Cottonseeds 6-4 to 6-8, steadily held. Gold 87-10, steady.

AHMEDABAD STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, May 2.

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange closing quotations:—

Calico 317, Ambika 305-8, Arvind 760, Deferred 1887, New Shorok 575 Atul 90-4, Sarangpur Cotton 1525.

Calico opened 318-8, high 319-8, low 316-8, closed 317. Ambika opened 307-8, high 308, low 305, closed 305-8. Arvind opened 768, high 771, low 759, closed 760. Deferred opened 1907, high 1915, low 1884, closed 1887. New Shorok opened 582, high 584, low 575, closed 575. Atul opened 91-12, high 92-8, low 90, closed 90-4.

Tone of market was very weak.

Bullion Brokers Picket Trading Ring

JODHPUR, May 2 (PTI): Two hundred brokers of the Jodhpur Bullion Exchange who were on strike since yesterday as a protest against the new bye-laws introduced by the Jodhpur Bullion Association have resorted to picketing of the trading ring inside the Bullion hall from today.

Business is at a standstill inside the Bullion hall today.

The Association has decided by a new bye-law that no broker will receive the usual brokerage which he was getting so far, but only will get offer brokerage hereafter. This new system has affected the earnings of the brokers and they have resorted to picketing from today.

BLACK PEPPER ESTIMATE

According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the All-India final estimate of black pepper (piper nigrum), 1952-53, puts the current year's area and production at 203,106 acres and 21,625 tons as against the revised estimates of 201,945 acres and 22,965 tons for last year. This shows an increase of 1,161 acres or 0.6 per cent in area and a decline of 1,340 tons or 5.8 per cent in production.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, May 2.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9-00 p.m. Rs. 1887-8/90.

NEW DIMENSION OF RACIAL UNITY

Europeans And Africans Meet At MRA Assembly

JOHANNESBURG, By Air.

FIVE hundred members from territories of South, Central and East Africa took part in a five-day Assembly in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, which ended last week on the theme "Moral Re-Armament—a new dimension of racial unity for Africa".

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Gilbert Rennie, patron of the conference, made the opening speech and said: "We meet under the auspices of MRA which has demonstrated throughout the world a new approach and the effectiveness of that approach in bringing together men of all races and classes."

He paid tribute to the work of Dr. Fank Buchman in India and pointed to the recognition by European Governments.

Thirty-five members of different races from South Africa took the platform together, some travelling 2,000 miles to the conference. Europeans apologised for their superiority and prejudice which had contributed to divisions in the nation.

"A MIRACLE"

Dr. Nkomo, founder of the African Congress Youth League, said, "It is a miracle to see us stand here. This is a new thing coming out of Africa. There were two problems. How could I change and how could Africaners change? Both have happened so that I stand here with students of Pretoria University. They are welcome visitors to my home. I never thought this possible. I was keen to see the League I started militant to the point of bloodshed. We cannot found a new world on that. We need something new, something electric that will move the whole world. We must start in our own hearts."

Mr. Godwin Lewanika, founder and first President of the Northern Rhodesia African Congress, responded. He said: "We as a demonstration of Europeans and Africans on this platform united in a common task has relieved by anxiety for Africa. If we apply the standards of MRA earnestly and sincerely, we will win through."

ONLY ANSWER

Many Indians participated in the conference. From Kenya the Hon. Jethabhai Patel, member of the Legislative Council, spoke with Mr. David Waruhiu, son of the Senior Chieftain murdered by Mau Mau, and Mr. Ian McLean, executive officer of the Kenya Coffee Board. The Hon. Patel said, "MRA is the only answer to the trouble in the world. It has been the answer to clashes in my own life. The biggest clash was in my own home. MRA meant saying sorry to my wife. I thought a Patel saying sorry to his wife was absolutely impossible. I did it and found it worked. The same thing worked in society. All my life, I wanted to do big things. After change I felt I should go into the Legislative Council. I see my job very clearly. It is to build bridges between different races. The only solution to the present troubles is MRA and nothing else."

NO REVENGE

Mr. Waruhiu said, "My father was murdered but I don't want revenge. I want something greater for my people. Blaming others can lose the fight for an ideology. MRA is the only thing that can give my people a higher vision. I have come to Lusaka because I am convinced that when the races of Africa meet as we have here we shall solve the problems in the Continent."

Mr. McLean responded: "I am glad of this opportunity to say sorry to other races for impatience and intolerance. But one must go further and make up for wrong. We have given from the head downwards instead of from the heart outwards. We have often reminded Africans of what we have given. That is the perfect way of creating division. I commit myself now to the task of building new relationships based on MRA."

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, May 2 (Reuter): With the number of balances left over from weekend conditions on the short loan market were very easy at the outset. Banks were ready lenders at low rates and outside calling was extremely light. This situation held until midweek when outside calling became very heavy and reversed the position and authorities help was required. However the market again turned easier by close, despite 35 million Sterling call on a recent British electricity 125 million Sterling issue.

Applications for 210 million Sterling treasury bills totalled 351,070,000. The 210 millions were allotted at an average rate of forty-seven Shillings 7.37 per cent. Next weeks offering is 240 million Sterling.

Active note circulation was three million Sterling higher at 1,514 millions according to the Bank of England return. Bankers deposits, however, were eleven millions down at 262 million Sterling.

M. P. JOWAR ESTIMATE

NAGPUR, May 2 (PTI): The area under jowar (kharif) crop in Madhya Pradesh during 1952-53 is estimated at 4,300,000 acres, according to the second forecast issued today. It is slightly less than last year's actual area of 4,307,900 acres.

The area under wheat in the state is expected to be 2,717,000 acres as against 2,675,000 acres of last year. The yield is estimated at 450,000 tons which is 66.4 per cent of the normal crop.

LONDON OILSEEDS

LONDON, May 2.

Linseed Oil India 107/-.
G. nut oil India 140/-.
G. nut oil America C. F. O. B. dol. 515/-.
Castor oil first April/May 159/-.
Castor oil second April/May 149/-.

COTTON STOCKS

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 30th April 1953	2,75,167
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 30th April 1953	8,13,429
Same period last year	6,75,787
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 30th April 1953	5,94,678
Same time last year	5,83,451

Warrant Against Youth Congress Leader

TIRUVARUR, May 2 (PTI): The French India Government have issued a warrant of arrest against Mr. Sellayyan of Thirumalrayanpatnam National Youth Congress (Karaikal Settlement) it is learnt here.

Mr. Sellayyan was reported to have been belaboured by anti-social elements in February for having garlanded Mr. R. Ramasrinivasan, President of the Karaikal Youth Congress, on his release from jail.

Mr. Sellayyan is now a refugee in the Indian Union territory.

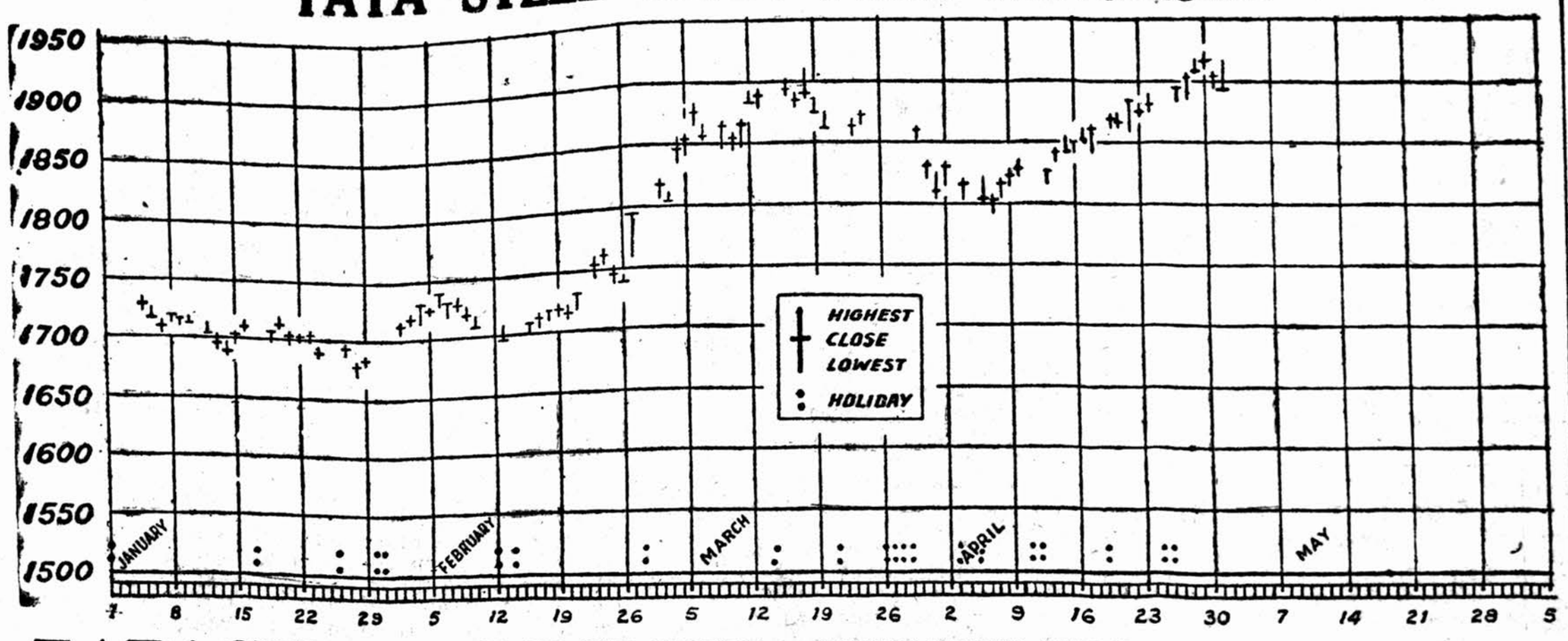
Hyderabad Gold

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 1 (PTI): About 950 fine ounces of gold were produced at the hatti gold mines in the State during March last, it was officially stated here today.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17

TATA STEEL DEFD: Price Movements



TATA STEELS DECLINE AFTER EARLY RISE

Cotton Mill Shares Quiet

BOMBAY, May 2.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was fairly steady today with moderate buying. Professional operators are holding their purchases and naturally they lend their support. Cotton mill shares were also steady but the volume of business was limited. Later the market suddenly took a downward plunge on heavy unloading by bulls.

At the opening Tata Steel Defd. shares opened unchanged at Rs. 1907/8 and advanced at Rs. 1915/- on renewed buying. At this level the demand was satisfied and Defds. steadied at Rs. 1912/8 with small realising sales. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 328/- and after advancing at Rs. 329/- declined at Rs. 327/- and steadied at Rs. 328/- Indian Irons were done at Rs. 25/3.

Cotton mill shares were steady. Bombay Dyeings after advancing at Rs. 400/- steadied at Rs. 398/12. Khoinoor Mill shares were done at Rs. 318/-. Swadeshi mill shares changed hands at Rs. 256/-.

In the miscellaneous section Scindia shares were done at Rs. 13/10. Bombay Burmas were quoted at Rs 388/12 and Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 172/-.

Later on there was increased selling on disappointing monthly production of Tata Steels. Defds. shares declined at Rs. 1897/8 and Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 325/- Cotton mill shares also quietened and Dyeings were placed at Rs. 395/- Tone of the market was quiet.

After the close of the market Tata Steel Defds. declined at Rs. 1885 and steadied at Rs. 1892-8 at 4 p.m.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (12-8) XD	396	6	0
Kohinoor (12)	316	0	0
Century (12) XD	275	0	0
Swadeshi Mills (16) XD	254	4	0
Central India Mills (2)	171	0	0
Simplex (6)	174	0	0
New Great Eastern (10)	158	0	0
Indore (5)	90	10	0
Gokak (17) XD	215	8	0
Swan (30)	435	0	0
Finlay (20)	305	0	0
Morarji (12)	185	0	0
Edward (15)	246	4	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-0)	2	14	0
I. United Ord. (1-5-0)	10	4	0
I. United Defd. (0-4)	1	11	6
Madhusudan (6-4)	82	8	0
Podar (10)	138	12	0
Khatau (10)	182	3	0
B. R. Cotton	46	4	0
Standard (66)	305	0	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	325	4	0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-2)	1893	12	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	134	0	0
Indian Iron (15)	25	4	0
CEMENT			
Asso. Merger (9-8)	171	8	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (15) XD	385	10	0
Belapur (16)	238	0	0
Shivrajpur (5-2) XD	55	0	0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	13	9	0
Premier Construction	88	0	0
Tata Chemical	9	4	0
Tata Oil (2)	34	12	0
Br. India Corporation (0-10) XD	8	10	0
Indian Copper (0-2-6)	2	15	9
Alcock (11-8)	320	0	0
Wimco (11)	236	14	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (3)	152	0	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1527	8	00
Tata Power (25)	1535	0	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	42	0	0
Phoenix (10)	113	12	0
Indian Mfg.	3310	0	0
Kurla (8)	108	12	0
Colaba (4)	71	0	0
New City (10)	141	4	0
Minerva (6)	105	0	0
Bradbury (100)	707	8	0
Bharat (2)	25	0	0
Mysore (4)	123	2	0
Model Mills (7-8)	143	12	0
Dawn (6)	59	0	0
Laxmi (27/8)	600	0	0
Vishnu Cotton (10)	171	4	0
Western (160)	3200	0	0
Sholapur	1750	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (1)	23	12	0
Hindustan Mills (160)	3200	0	0
Tata Mills	.....		
Ahmedabad Adv. (10)	145	0	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	25	8	0
New United Mills (1)	25	2	0
Madhusudan B (1)	13	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	173	12	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	53	0	0
Berar	275	0	0
Victoria Mills	155	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Electric (5) XD	109	6	0
Ahmedabad New	114	1	0
Surat Electric (1-8)	131	4	0
Broach (0-5)	6	1	0
Amalgamated (0-8)	10	8	0
Nagpur Elec (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec Supply	122	8	0
Bombay Suburban (4)	123	12	0
New	65	5	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40)	1875	0	0
Imperial New (10)	457	8	0
Central	64	8	0
Central New	65	12	0
Bank of India (4)	154	8	0
Union (0-5-6)	6	13	0
Baroda (2-8)	114	0	0
Dena Bank (1-12)	35	0	0
United Com. (2)	35	8	0
Jupiter (0-8)	7	0	0
Hindustan Com	8	12	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (125)	7025	0	0
Empire (20)	552	8	0
New India (2)	43	0	0
Jupiter (0-12)	7	0	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	3	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	39	0	0
Universal (0-6)	7	15	0
B. I. G. (1)	13	10	0
Neptune	4	8	0
Industrial and Prud	27	0	0
New Great	16	4	0
All-India General	2	0	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C P. (2-6)	99	8	0

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Steamer (10)	35	8	0
Bom. Burma New (6)	138	12	0
Burma Petrol (5)	1	3	0
Mackenzie (6)	90	0	0
Port Canning (1-8)	24	0	0
Kemp and Co (20)	245	10	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	78	0	0
Indian Invest Trust (4-8) XD	70	8	0
Dharamsey Chem. (4-1)	49	0	0
Mukund Iron	3	14	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	9	12	0
Alembic (8)	105	0	0
Supreme Industries	81	0	0
Bombay Uganda	54	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	32	8	0
Walchandnagar Ind (4)	157	8	0
United Motor	43	0	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Surat Carbonic	250	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	30	4	0
National Rayon	91	8	0
Bombay Cycle	16	8	0
Jost Co.	81	8	0
Digvijay Cement	67	0	0
Phalton (8)	84	12	0
Polson	114	0	0
Killick Industry	152	0	0
Killick Industry New	87	8	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	177	8	0
Indian Iron	108	8	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1162	8	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1295	0	0
Hydro Elec.	124	6	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	301	14	0
Central India (15)	525	0	0
Svadeshi Mills	110	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	553	12	0
Laxmi	235	0	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	180	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	80	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	910	10	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	95	0	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	127	0	0
Pre. Con. 1st	98	4	0
Pre. Con. 2nd	93	8	0
Pre. Con. 3rd	5	14	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	104	8	0
Walchandnagar (7)	131	4	0
Tata Chemicals (5)	121	4	0
Jupiter	9	8	0
Supreme	80	0	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	105	0	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	6	0	0
Khatau	84	0	0
Morarji	76	0	0
National Rayon	90	0	0
Hume Pipe	64	0	0
Polson	88	0	0
B.I.C.	142	0	0
Alembic	96	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	0	0
Scindia	96	8	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	97	8	0
Tata Power 1955	93	8	0
Walchandnagar (4)	105	0	0
Tata Mills	101	4	0
Locomotive	100	12	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
New Victoria Mills	1	7	0
New Victoria Pref.	3	12	0
Gold Mohur (12-8)	182	8	0
New Kaiser Hind	100	0	0
Indian Iron	99	8	0
Sajjan Mills	61	0	0
Osmanshah	87	0	0
Ajhamshahi (6)	65	0	0
Air-India	84	8	0
Air Services	4	3	0
Air-India International	104	0	0
Bharat Line (4)	90	4	0
Hind Motor	4	2	0
Walchand Motor	41	8	0
Indian Steam (0-8)	6	5	6
Burma Corporation	1	15	0
Rally Ord.	77	4	0
Rally Pref.	82	8	0
Tata Loco	84	0	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 2.

The local Forward Cotton market was fairly steady with limited business.

At the opening August delivery was quoted at Rs. 731 against yesterday's close at Rs. 731-12 and advanced at Rs. 733. At this level there was absence of follow-up on the buying side. Thereafter scattered liquidation developed and August declined at Rs. 731-8. May Contract was quoted at Rs. 723.

Later on there was further liquidation and the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

ICC May	..	721	0	0
ICC August	..	729	0	0

GHEE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, May 2.

PORBUNDAR:				
B.L.	.....	62	0	0
B.K.	.....	61	0	0
N.N.	.....	59	0	0
VERAVAL:				
Vishnu	.....	60	0	0
M.J.	.....	60	0	0
BELGAUM:				
No. 1	.....	53	0	0
No. 2	....	50	0	0
Sankheshwar	.....	49	0	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, May 2.

MILLS—
Apollo 2-15 2-14
Bharat 25
B Dyeing 400 398-2 401-4 394-6
C India 171 73 71
Century 278 79 75
E Textiles 246-4
Elphinstone 42
Finlay 305
Gokak 216 15-8
Hindustan 3200
I U Defd. 1-12 1-11
„ Ord. 10-4-6 10-5 10-4
Indore 90-10
Kohinoor 318-8 19-8 15-8 16
New Great 158
Podar 138-12
Sassoon Silk 25-8
Phoenix 115 13-12
Shrinivas 175-12
Simplex 176 77 74
Standard 305
Svadeshi 257 58 54-4
Tata Mill 42-12
Scindia 13-12 13-9
BANKS—
Central 64-8
„ New 65-12
Imperial 1875
„ New 457-8
India 154-8
Union 6-9
U Commercial 35-8
ELECTRICS—
Ahmedabad 100-6 9-11 9-6
Andhra 1430
Suburban 123-12
Surat 131-4
Hydro 152
Power 1530 27-8
New India 43 43-4 43
STEELS—
I Iron 25-3 25-5 25-3 25-5 25-4
Tata Defd. 1907-8 6-4 16-4 1893-12
„ Ord. 328-4 29 25-4
„ 1st 178-2 78-7 77-8
„ 2nd 134-12 34
MISCELLANEOUS—
Alcock 322-8 20
A Cement 172 71-4 71-8
Belapur 239-8 40 37 38
B B Old 388-2 90 85-10
„ New 138-12 39-6 38-12
„ Petrol 1-3-3 1-3
B I C 8-10
I Copper 2-15-9
Rayon 91 91-8
„ Pref. 89 90
P Const. 90 88
„ 2nd Pref. 93-8
Shivrajpur 55-8 55
Tata Chem. 9-5 9-5-6 9-4

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, May 2.

The local Bullion market was quiet with scattered selling in Silver. Cash market was dull with very little demand.

At the opening Forward Silver for the new settlement opened at Rs. 158-12 and advanced at Rs. 159-4 on moderate buying but later there was increased selling and Silver declined at Rs. 158-10. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 158-2.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 85-14 and after advancing at Rs. 86-2 steadied at Rs. 86. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 86-6 and Sovereigns at Rs. 57-8.

Later on there was heavy liquidation which resulted in sharp decline and the market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	..... Rs.	155	10	0
Forward	.....	156	2	0
Ready Gold	.....	85	12	0
Forward	....	85	8	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 2.

The Produce market was quiet with limited business. Groundnuts Nizam were quoted at Rs. 46-8. Madras and Khandesh were placed at Rs. 46. May was quoted at Rs. 45-4, June-July at Rs. 45-12 and August-September at Rs. 46. Oil Ready was quoted at Rs. 23-8, May at Rs. 23-10, June at Rs. 23-12 and July at Rs. 23-14. Linseed Ready was quoted at Rs. 31, May Rs. 31, June-July at Rs. 31-8 and August-September at Rs. 32. Linseed Oil was quoted at Rs. 15-14. Khursani was quoted at Rs. 34-8, May at Rs. 34-8 and June-July at Rs. 35-2. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 24-6, May at Rs. 24-8 and June-July at Rs. 24-14. Castorseeds Bold were quoted at Rs. 29-8, Behar at Rs. 30, Small at Rs. 30-14 and Madras at Rs. 31-2. May was quoted at Rs. 153-8 and September at Rs. 154-8.

May delivery opened at Rs. 153-8 and after advancing at Rs. 155 declined and closed at Rs. 152-12. September opened at Rs. 154 and after advancing at Rs. 156 declined at Rs. 153 and closed at Rs. 153-4.

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold	46	12	0
Coromandal	46	6	0
Khandesh	46	6	0
Karad Bold	45	12	0
Bold 55-60 PM	47	12	0
Quality 75-80 PM	47	12	0
June-July	45	14	0
August-September	46	0	0
CASTORSEEDS			
May delivery	152	12	0
September	153	4	0
Madras	31	2	0
Gujerat	30	14	0
Kutch-Saurashtra	30	14	0
Kanpur	29	14	0
LINSEED			
Bold	31	4	0
Small	28	6	0
Satna	29	0	0
June-July	31	10	0
August-September	32	2	0
KHURSANI			
Madras	34	12	0
Three Billa	35	4	0
KARDI			
Bold	24	6	0
Kanpur	21	8	0
April-May	24	12	0
June-July	25	12	0
COTTON SEEDS			
Berar	23	4	0
Moglai	23	0	0
Mohuda	29	0	0
OILS			
Groundnut receipts	23	12	0
April	23	13	0
May	23	10	0
June	23	11	0
July	23	14	0
Linseed Oil	16	0	0
Castor Oil Ready	17	4	0
First Pressure	18	2	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, May 2.

120 D Ready Japan	4	7	6
150 D Ready Japan	4	3	6
120 D Ready Italy	4	3	6
120 D Ready Italy	0	0	0
150 D Box May	807	0	0
150 D Box June	813	0	0

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, May 2.

Tata Ordinary 326, Tata Deferred 1893-12, Indian Iron 25-2, Bombay Dyeing 397-8, Central India 170, Gokak 214, Kohinoor 317, Simplex 176, Swadeshi 255-8, Tata Power 1535, Associated Cement 172, Belapur 238, Bombay Burma (Old) 386-8, Scindia 13-10, Central Bank 64-8, New India 43-4, Tata 2nd Pref. 134-8.

talking of BOOKS

Panoramic View Of Life Of Stalin

LOUIS FISCHER'S BOOK REVIEWED

THE LIFE OF JOSEPH STALIN: By Louis Fischer Published by the Associated Advertisers and Printers Ltd., Bombay. Price Rs. 2 as. 4. Pages 307.

WITH the death of Stalin, the world has lost one of its outstanding personalities. In the last years of his life, Soviet Russia's Man of Steel was the most powerful and important single figure in the universe, influencing and guiding the destinies of millions. Along with Marx and Lenin, Stalin has come to be regarded as one of the high priests of international Communism; Marx laid down the theory of Socialism, Lenin founded the first Socialist state; Stalin consolidated and strengthened Lenin's infant republic, and spread the Communist cult far beyond the boundaries of Soviet Russia.

In spite of all this, it is indeed paradoxical that so little should be known of Stalin the man. In his latest work, "The Life of Joseph Stalin," Louis Fischer attempts to penetrate the Iron Curtain that has been built up around the Soviet dictator and his country. One of America's outstanding journalists and shrewdest political commentators, Fischer has spent more than thirty years on roving assignments in Europe and America. His knowledge of Soviet Russia, where he has spent many years, is first-hand and authoritative.

His latest work stands as a piece of undiluted political writing. What little is known of the personal life of Stalin, he has investigated thoroughly; much more he has surmised with picturesque vividness, if not always convincing accuracy, of the political life, thoughts and actions of Stalin, the Soviet dictator. The whole is tied in to a panoramic survey of the Soviet system, and the political forces in the U.S.S.R. between 1917 and 1952.

To a large extent the history of Communist Russia is the political story of Stalin. Of the Soviet dictator's life before 1917 not much is known, except for the fact that he rose from mountain hovel to Moscow Kremlin the hard way, with six exiles and five escapes from Siberia thrown in for good measure in the path of the Moscow cobbler's son.

Fischer treats at length the landmarks in the evolution of Stalin the dictator: his classic feud with Leon Trotsky, his relationship with Lenin, the revolutionary gradualness and cruel thoroughness with which he destroyed all his political rivals and became supreme dictator of the Soviets; the era of Russian nationalism; the World War and Soviet Russia's great hour of crisis; Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam, the Iron Curtain and the Cold War; and Stalin's postwar blueprint for Communist expansion.

A PROPHECY

The last chapter in which the author essays a prophecy about what will happen after Stalin's death makes specially interesting reading in view of the latter's very recent death. Events have proved Fischer right in his nomination of a triumvirate of Malenkov, Beria and Molotov (similar to the Stalin-Kamenev-Zinoviev axis after Lenin's death) to succeed Stalin.

In the context of Russian politics he feels that Molotov is a spent force, one of the old brigade who is only retained as a bridge to a revolutionary past. The struggle will be between Malenkov and Beria, the younger men; and Time alone will show whether either of them has the political stature of the great Stalin.

Fischer is too biased a commentator to make a good historian. With bell, book and candle he castigates the Communist system; much of what he says about the totalitarianism and tyranny of the Soviet regime, has the ring of authenticity and first-hand information. But much more seems to spring from political bias, from a refusal to accept the achievements of Communist Russia at their face value, out of an innate antipathy for the political and economic philosophy of Communism. He cannot see the other side of the medal.

Stalin the man and Stalin the politician are both painted as embodiments of the devil incarnate. Fischer believes that Stalin's rule has been a reign of terror for the common people and that among history's other reigns of terror, the Soviet dictator's stands unrivalled for its cruelty, its ruthlessness, its tyranny, its disregard for human life and liberty, thought and feeling, and its submersion of human values.

PAYS TRIBUTE

But even Fischer, biased observer though he is, pays tribute to the outstanding qualities of Stalin—his strength of will and purpose, his quality of leadership and an iron determination that have raised Soviet Russia from an industrially backward nation to the world's second industrial power, that was like a sheet anchor to the country in its hour of crisis, when the German hordes stood at the gates of Moscow and Stalingrad. That was the supreme test of Stalin's career, and even Fischer acknowledges that he met it supremely well.

Louis Fischer is not another Macaulay, or Lytton Strachey, or even Andre Maurois. There is not here Macaulay's glory of style, Strachy's biographical perspicuity, or Maurois's bold romanticism. He is first, last and best a journalist and political commentator, writing for the present, writing powerfully and interestingly, and combining a lively interest in current affairs with a sense of history. In the process, he is controversial and biased, but decidedly readable. And to his credit it must be mentioned that no biographer ever had a more difficult subject than Joseph Stalin.

For the rest, this work stands as one of the best pieces of political writing to come out of postwar Europe and America. A "must" for all those interested in current affairs!

—P. D.

THE SECRET DOCTRINE

The SECRET DOCTRINE of H. P. Blavatsky has been rightly called the text-book of the 20th century. To many this will seem a fantastic claim, to be straightway rejected.

To others it will seem a puzzling statement. A fair familiarity with the two volumes, as originally published in 1888, alone will bring the truth of the statement home to the reflective and studious mind. He who considers the contents of these two volumes dispassionately will evaluate the teaching of *The Secret Doctrine* as profound, will recognise the uniqueness of its method of imparting knowledge to our civilization. and will find its canvas staggeringly large. The picture is as rich in background as in details of the past of this earth and of man's evolution thereon. *The Secret Doctrine* presents arguments which demolish the false in modern knowledge and in modern civilization: its portrayal of the future which awaits humanity on earth is as fascinating as it is logical and inspiring.

The teachings recorded in the two volumes of the *Secret Doctrine* are not new—and yet are in many cases new to modern minds. The new in them includes arguments and points of view presented which enable the student to see the defects in modern knowledge, how these can be remedied and in what direction the next step must be taken for the correct solution of the problems which confront modern science, from Astronomy to Zoology.

Again what is new offers positive evidence that the warring religions, each with its claim to uniqueness, are enemies of truth inasmuch as they all engender blind belief in dogmas and shut the windows of the mind to universal truths.

In advancing what is new in the book, H. P. Blavatsky points to the Real Source of Knowledge. She proves the existence of a Body of Knowledge, tested and verified, which has influenced the mind of humanity not for centuries but for millennia.

The Secret Doctrine contains the seed-ideas and shows their lines of growth. It indicates how ideas can and should unfold in the entire sphere of modern knowledge. To the aesthete and the artist, ritualist and the religionist, the metaphysician and mathematician, the scientist and the sociologist, the mystic and the occulist — to all, the *Secret Doctrine* reveals the immediate step of advance and the distant whither. Therefore the *Secret Doctrine* is called the text-book of the 20th century.

Both the volumes bound together contain about 1500 pages. The price is purposely kept at Rs. 10 for both the volumes so as to enable every one to possess a copy. The book is available at The United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay. — LOTUS.

Background Of India's Foreign Policy

PEACE FOR EXTENDING FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM

INDIA IN WORLD AFFAIRS, AUGUST 1947 TO JANUARY 1950, by K. P. Karunakaran, issued under the auspices of the Indian Council of World Affairs, published by Oxford University Press. Pp. 407. Price Rs. 15.

INDIA'S foreign policy has been described by many people in many ways. Accidents of history have made India the first Republic within the British Commonwealth. While the extreme Tories dub her as the member of a club without paying subscriptions, the Indian Communists point their finger of scorn at Pandit Nehru for being tied to the apron strings of Britain.

While the comrades and fellow travellers in India remain silent about the Soviet Navy participating in Queen Elizabeth's Coronation celebrations, they look askance at the Indian Prime Minister's visit to Britain for the Coronation ceremony. While the extreme Russian and Chinese Communists consider her as "not totally independent" and put her on their "Liberation" list, Americans of MacCarthy type view her as toeing the Soviet line. All these contradictions are implicit in the "non-involvement" policy followed by Pandit Nehru who is out to steer clear of the rival Blocs. The fundamental principle of Indian foreign policy is the pursuit of peace, to extend the frontiers of freedom and espouse the cause of oppressed nationalities to win freedom from colonial and imperialist powers. India reserves the right to support those who support her and judge every issue on its merits without previous commitment to or alignment with the power Blocs.

Mr. K. P. Karunakaran, a research associate of the Indian Council of World Affairs has published a book under the caption "India in World Affairs" from August, 1947, to January, 1950." It is an objective study of India's foreign policy from the day of her freedom and the beneficient role which she plays in the trial of strength between the two rival ideologies. In a historical analysis of the Indian national movement, India's entry in the international field and factors in India's foreign policy, he comes to the conclusion that the championship of the freedom of the dependent people has become a cardinal feature of India's foreign policy.

The chapters on the awakening of Asia in recent times and developments in East Asia in 1949 throw lurid light on the struggle for power by crumbling imperialisms in Indo-China and Malaya and the 'status quo' objective implied in American Aid to these powers. Here comes in the difference between Indian championship of the sons of the soil for full and unfettered freedom and the American policy of 'containment' which allies itself with reactionary regimes to stay the Soviet hand.

The section dealing with racial discrimination in South Africa and the United Nations' role in championing the freedom of the dependent peoples is an able summing up of the proceedings of the United Nations and India's valiant stand amidst cross-fires of power politics. The author observes "as in most other countries public opinion followed rather than led the Government in the formulation of its foreign policy." It is but natural since Pandit Nehru was India's foreign policy expert even before the advent of freedom. His visit to Spain and the sympathy with the Liberals during the civil War, his presence on the Continent during 'Munich', his cultivation of friendly relations with China even before Mao's regime, have exalted him as a champion of peace and freedom. His warning to the Western Bloc against crossing the 38th parallel which went unheaded brought in the train of events which he predicted. Even the Communists missed the bus by turning down India's formula for exchange of Korean prisoners and have now to beat a hasty retreat. In these epoch-making events, Nehru's judgment has stood the field and has enhanced the prestige of India.

The book under review is an impartial appraisal of India's foreign policy for the first 3 years and is bound to prove a handy volume of reference to politicians and students. The bibliography itself covers a dozen pages and that speaks of the patient study and arduous labour which the author has brought to bear on the book.

K. A. C.

BOOKS RECEIVED

VALUES REVIEWED: By N. P. Published at 'Firgrove', Ootacamund, South India. Pp. 54.

STALIN, TRUMAN HANDS OFF KOREA.

INDIGENOUS MEDICINAL SPECIALITIES: By Dr. U. B. Narayanrao. Published by Medical Digest, Bombay 4. Pp. 304.

ALTRUISM—High Road to Higher Life: By Principal P. V. Kanal. Published by Dev Samaj Book Depot, Moga, Price As. 12.

DIVINE STORIES: By Sri Swami Sivananda. Published by The Yoga-Vedanta Forest University, Sivanandanagar, Ananda Kutir, P. O. Rishikesh, Himalayas. Pp. 102. Price 1-8-0.

DIRECTORY OF INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN IN INDIA—Available at The Indian Council of Child Education, 'Sumanas' 39, Edward Elliots Road, Mylapore, Madras 4.

TRIPLE YOGA: By Sri Swami Sivananda. Published by The Yoga Vedanta Forest University, Sivanandanagar, Ananda Kutir P.O., Rishikesh, Himalayas. Pp. 186. Price 2/-.

DAYARAM GIDUMAL: By T. L. Manghirmalani. Available at Navajivan Press, Ahmedabad 9, and its Branches. Pp. 46, Price 0-12-0.

HYDERABAD IN MAPS, Prepared and Issued by The Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Hyderabad, Hyderabad (Dn.) Price Rs. 1/8.

GITA MEDITATIONS: By Swami Sivananda, Pp. 62, Price 1/4; GITA FOR THE YOUNG by Dr. Lakshmi Mirchandani, pp. 44, Price 0-12-0; BHAGAVAD GITA FOR STUDENTS by Swami Venkatesananda, pp. 65, Price Re. 1. Published by the Yoga-Vedanta Forest University, Ananda Kutir P.O., Rishikesh.

THE VOICE OF BABAJI AND MYSTICISM UNLOCKED: by V. T. Nilakanta. Published at 9, Surammal Lane, Egmore, Madras 8. Price Rs. 5/-.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

WHY is it that doctors and educated parents insist that children should go to bed early and get up with the rising of the Sun?—writes Nini.

Well, because sleep plays a very important part in human life. Hence it is essential that school-going children must have at least nine or ten hours of sound, undisturbed sleep. During these hours, he or she must be dead to the world, so that when the hours of sleep are over, the child feels fresh in mind and healthy in body, and his senses alive and receptive to what goes on around.

The health of children is largely affected by the hours of rest. Babies become cranky and peevish when they have had insufficient sleep. That child is really healthy who can enjoy hours of unperturbed rest.

Hours Of Sleep

The habit of regular hours of sleep is formed during childhood. Mothers are largely responsible for this. A comfortable soft bed, open windows, from which fresh air can come in, and regular hours of meal are necessary to induce a sound sleep. Once you are old enough to look after yourself, you should continue with this habit. Never cut down your hours of rest for the sake of studies. Reading late at nights is injurious to both health and mind, as it often gives rise to insomnia and restlessness. The curse of insomnia is the worst disease that can befall anyone.

Nine o'clock is the right time for you school-going children to crawl into your beds. Early mornings are the best hours for studies, for then the mind is fresh to take in facts, and the body for any exersion. Once get yourself regularised to this habit, and you will see that most of your health and school troubles are over.

CHUBBY KID

Kaushika Dalal of Marine Drive

Never sleep with too many pillows under your head, as it affects blood circulation, causing many a time a headache and a feeling of restlessness. The head should be just comfortably raised. The bedsheets must be clean and white, and you must never go to bed with unwashed feet. Once a week or a fortnight, the bed, matress, blankets and all must be aired and left the whole day in the sun.

Bath, just before going to bed, is really a good tonic, and induces sound sleep. If this be not possible, then a thorough washing of the feet, hands and face can give sufficient sense of rest and ease. There is no rest, so complete and free from care, as a good night sleep. Have you ever considered sleep as a blessing? A man who has destroyed his sleep speaks of it thus:

"....The innocent sleep,
Sleep that knits up the ravell'ed sleave of care
The death of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher in life's feast..".

What terms can be more endearing than these!

The Song Of The Cipsy

The other day I got an opportunity to read the book "The Song of the Gipsy," by Marguerite J. Gascoigne, and it concerns Julie Warde and her friends. Martin,

The little children enjoy dancing.

Claire, Ben the roadsweeper and even a dog, Feathers, help to solve the mystery in this story.

A gipsy steals the gold locket which Julie and Claire find under a tree on the village common and they determine to follow the thief and make her return it to them. The two girls set out on their bicycles in search of the gipsy and journey for several miles. They come across an old deserted-looking house and rather nervously enter. The story goes on:

"Julie looked slowly round the room, noticing details which at first had escaped her. A more neglected place could scarcely be imagined and yet.....

"Claire, too, had been making her observations and, arriving simultaneously at the same conclusion, they both spoke together.

"'Do you know, it isn't really..'

"'Somehow I feel....'

"They laughed, each waiting for the other to continue.

"'Go on.'

"'No. What were you going to say?'

"'Nothing, only....' Claire looked round her again before continuing, 'although it's pretty dreary here, I don't feel that it's quite as --well—hopeless-looking as a deserted house usually is. Not that I know anything about deserted houses.'

"'Just what I was going to say. It's obviously been empty for donkey's years, otherwise the walls and things wouldn't have fallen down, and yet.....'

"Julie rose and walked to the fire-place. "'Look at this.'

"The object she indicated was certainly the strangest thing to find in those surroundings. It was a picture, cut from a magazine, and nailed to the crumbling wall above the high mantel. The scene depicted was of a cosy fireside such as often adorns a Christmas card. Firelight found reflections in the shining walls and by the warm hearth basked a black cat.

"The girls stared at the picture. Its colours were bright and fresh and there was no trace of damp or mustiness about the paper. Surmising, on the verge of discovery they looked at each other.

"'There's the plank, too.' Julie pointed to the seat they had just vacated. 'What is it doing here? Someone must have brought it in for a seat.'

"Claire nodded towards a wooden box in one corner.

"'Isn't that a sort of pan?' she said, 'and I do believe—yes—there's a can of water.'

"She took a step forward. They were both dreadfully thirsty, but Julie put out a restraining hand. During the last minute or two they had instinctively lowered their voices and for some reason which they could not have explained were now speaking in whispers.

"'Perhaps— Julie hesitated, unwilling to say exactly what she felt—'it isn't deserted after all.'

"On an impulse she bent down and thrust her hand among the ashes in the fire-place, then looked up in startled inquiry.

"'I say," she whispered, "they're still warm.'

Between These Two

Two warring things divide our world.
And clash in every state,
Two passions of the human heart:
The swords of Love and Hate.
And these contend in every home,
The little and the great:
These tuggings of the human will.
These wrestlers, Love and Hate.
Two sounds are heard in every heart,
Two tones of ceaseless fate:
Love's whisper ever breaking through
The raging shout of Hate.
Children, laughing in your games,
A nobler world create:
Through you alone the Love of God
Can quench the flames of Hate.

Expert Advice

This is a story from Georgia, in America.

When a schoolteacher found some peculiar-looking black stuff which had mysteriously landed outside her house, she wondered if it were part of a meteorite, or some other substance from space.

Brother Rajendra Kumar Singh of Patna Central Balkan-ji-Bari unit is very smart and active.

She sent the substance to Albuquerque University where scientists spent some days testing it with geiger counters, and studying it through miscroscopes.

Baffled, one of them took some of it home to show his wife. She sniffed it and declared that it was burnt toast!

Other Schools Please Copy

A school in Wellington, New Zealand, has its own traffic offences court, with judge, jury, prosecutor, clerk, and orderly, all elected from children of 11 to 14.

Members of a traffic committee patrol sections of the road in the vicinity of the school. If any culprit is seen chasing a ball across the road, jay-walking, or behaving in an irresponsible manner, he is ordered to appear before the court.

The defendant has time to prepare his defence and to collect witnesses—but if his case fails, the penalty is invariably the loss of house marks, which does not add to his popularity among fellow house-members.

Match For A Salesman

A salesman for a junior encyclopaedia, his foot in the doorway, was fast-talking with the young mother of a five-year-old boy refusing to take no for an answer.

"This set of books will answer each and every question your child will ever ask", he said glibly, patting the boy on the head. "You'll never be at a loss for an answer with these. Go ahead, sonny",—he opened one of the books—"ask me a question, any question, and I'll show your mother how easy it is to answer by looking in the book."

The little fellow thought for a few seconds, then asked: "What kind of a car does God drive?"

Without a word the salesman folded his brief case and faded down the street.

CHAUPATTY BARI KIDS

Children of the Chaupatty Balkan-ji-Bari Unit.

Prahlad's Picture

Prahlad had made up his mind to paint his mother a beautiful card for the New Year.

When the picture was finished Prahlad showed it to his sister, Padma.

"Very nice indeed, Prahlad," she said. "What is it supposed to be?"

Prahlad felt very indignant.

"I shall ask Auntie if she knows," he said, and walked into the other apartment.

"Why, of course, I know what it is; it's a crab," said Aunt. "And very nicely done."

"Oh, Auntie, it isn't a crab!"—Prahlad was nearly crying. "I shall ask Chandru if he knows what it is."

Chandru was the cousin and a great friend of Prahlad's.

"Do I know what it is?" he said. "Why, of course I do, Prahlad. It's a basket of flowers!"

Prahlad was sadly disappointed. He showed it to his brother Bipin next, who said it was a lot of colours run into each other.

Prahlad didn't mind much what Bipin thought of it because he was a year younger than he was. But he did hope Father would guess right. And that evening when Father returned from work, he showed the card to him.

"Well, Prahlad, I can't guess what it is; but, whatever it is, you may be sure Mummy will like it," he said.

That comforted Prahlad, and fell asleep quite happy. The next morning was the New Year! Prahlad wrote neatly his Mother's name on a large envelope, and gave it to her.

"Do you know what it is?" asked the little boy anxiously.

"Why, of course I do. It's a great big shell with little shells all around it, and in each shell is a little sea-fairy, and each of these little fairies has the power of granting a wish." Mummy went on and told a wonderful story.

Prahlad hadn't meant the painting to be that at all—he had painted a sea with ships on it—but Mummy's idea was so good that he promptly changed it to a big shell and lots of little ones.

Mummy got the picture framed, and there it remained for ever so long!

Try This

Sometimes one may want to write a letter that would be visible to the recipient, but would become invisible in a short time. An ink for this purpose may be made by taking 10 grains of arrowroot and boiling it in a gill of water and then, when cold, adding 25 drops of tincture of iodine. The writing made with this ink is visible when written, but it become fainter and disappears in about four days.

Some inks, invisible when used, become visible by heating. If 1 drachm of gum arabic be dissolved in 1 ounce of water, the result is an ink which is invisible, but which becomes blue as the paper is heated, and again disappears when the paper becomes cold. It may be made to appear and disappear again as often as the paper is heated and allowed to cool. A green ink with the same properties is made by dissolving 10 grains of chloride of nickel and 10 grains of chloride of cobalt in 1 ounce of water.

Field Of Destiny

The tissues of the life to be
Were with colours all our own
And in the fields of destiny
We reap as we have sown.

Relief

A scientist was giving a lecture to members of a local society.

"My calculations lead me to believe that the end of the world will come in three hundred and fifteen million years."

A little man sitting in the front row jumped up in alarm. "How many years did you say, sir?"

"Three hundred and fifteen million", replied the scientist.

The little man gave a sigh of relief. "I thought you said fifteen million", he said.

Their Holiday

A small boy was taken out to tea with neighbours. In the middle of the meal he turned to his hostess and asked her in his best conversational manner: "Did you enjoy your holiday, Mrs. Brown?"

"My holiday?" said Mrs. Brown. "I'm afraid I don't understand. I haven't been away."

"Oh," said the boy, "I thought you had. I heard Mummy say that you and Mr. Brown had been at Loggerheads for the past fortnight."

Oh, Do Leaf Off!

"I thought I told you not to pick any more flowers in my garden without leave?" said auntie sternly, on seeing her young nephew coming indoors with a choice bunch.

"Yes, I know", replied the little lad innocently, "but all these flowers have leaves!"

Balkan-ji-Bari

All are most welcome to join the premier All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada — "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one annas stamp for postage.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

THE MAILMAN ON WINGS

AUSTRALIAN PILOT IS JACK OF ALL JOBS

THE strongest weapon in the Kimberleys is the streamlined Lockheed whose silver wings glint almost daily above the spectacular red ranges, wide and grassy plains and the sluggish, mangrove-fringed rivers flowing into the Timor Sea.

By George Farewell

You cannot travel far in north-western Australia without running across the tracks of Jack Murray. In fact, you may find it hard to travel without him.

Murray is one of the best-known figures in the Kimberleys, a man everyone welcomes to his homestead, relies on for all manner of things. He counts his friends by the hundred. Although they are scattered over the best part of 100,000 square miles, he sees most of them every few weeks. You might even say he holds the back country together.

Murray is a pilot. Skipper of a 10-passenger Lockheed Electra, he flies on MacRobertson-Miller Aviation Company's "Station Runs" out of Derby. This small and rather ramshackle seaport is really the gateway to the vast and remote cattlelands in the Kimberley region of tropical Western Australia. Derby, 1500 miles north-east of Perth, is isolated enough, but the small airports served by the Lockheed are even more so.

The pilot's job is to fly passengers, freight and mails to the many pockets of settlement in the Kimberleys; cattle and sheep stations, little frontier towns, missions for aborigines. But he does a great deal more besides.

He is really the modern replacement of the old-time mailman, always a vital figure in the outback throughout Australia. The mailman must be a man of distinctive personality, resourceful, self-dependent, a good mixer, willing to help other people out in all kinds of ways. He has always been a colourful part of outback life.

MAN FOR THE JOB

In the days of the pack horse mails—and a few survive even today—he practically lived in the saddle, sometimes swimming his horses across flooded creeks, battling on through bushfires or drought. His night's rest was usually taken under a gum tree. There were the famous mailcoach drivers of Cobb & Co., racing their four-in-hands uphill and down gully; camel teams plodding through desert country with mails; buggies, sulkies and buckboards. Then motor trucks and cars came to ease the burden on horseflesh, but posing many a problem still for the mailman in improvising major repairs on the track.

Today in many regions—especially Northern Australia—the aeroplane has taken over. Travelling times have been drastically cut, inaccessible places reached in a matter of hours, isolated settlers who got their letters once in six months given a service almost every week.

But it is also smaller, personal things the mailman does which win such high regard, driving overland or in the air. In this way Jack Murray is just the man for the job. Alert, easy-going, with a dry sense of humour and a deep interest in the vast country over which he flies, he makes friends wherever he goes.

FLYING DOCTOR

Some cattleman down in the Great Sandy Desert may ask him to order "a drop of that there medicine you got me in Derby last time", a station owner to find out when so-and-so is going to deliver those perishing motor spares, someone else to pass on a message to a mate hundreds of miles over the ranges. Murray is caught up in the business of their lives, from the ocean-washed lighthouse at Cape Leveque, where he lands mail and supplies, to some mission station down in the desert or a million-acre sheep run along the great Fitzroy River.

In addition, he takes the Flying Doctor on his routine flights each month from Derby Hospital to every settlement in the country with an air-strip.

Often there are emergency trips as well, for MacRobertson-Miller has an agreement with the Flying Doctor Service to make the Lockheed available for medical flights at all times.

Every week of the year, come Wet Season floods or sunny "Dry", Jack Murray covers this vast and sparsely-inhabited country with giant strides. Only just turned 30, he is a man of untiring energies. No message or commission is too much trouble for him; he must refuel the aircraft himself at smaller stops where no ground staff can be employed; sometimes he helps the Flying Doctor by acting as anaesthetist or pulling teeth at some aboriginal mission; he can give settlers advice on how to repair radios, pumping plants or motor cars. He has grown completely into this country, knowing its every feature as intimately as he does his own back garden in Derby.

No one can question the astonishing difference that air-craft have made. It has given lonely settlers a new sense of security, allowed them to marry and raise families, knowing they can be in touch with the outside world, get the supplies they need and call the Flying Doctor at short notice.

All the same, flying is nothing new to the Kimberleys. One route through the back country, linking coastal ports with Darwin, Northern Territory, has been in existence for the best part of 20 years. The trunk route from Perth up through the main ports on the West Australian coastline was pioneered as far back as 1921, and is the oldest commercial route on the continent.

BY PLANE TO SCHOOL

What is new, however, is the intricate network of outback services which MacRobertson-Miller developed after the Second World War. From Derby today more than 30 places are listed on scheduled flights, most of them cattle and sheep stations or aboriginal missions. All mails are delivered by air; not only first-class mails, but parcels and newspapers, too. Aircraft carry passengers of all types; stockmen, drovers, gold prospectors, millionaire cattle breeders, oil surveyors from Texas and Arizona, pearl buyers bound for Broome, scientists, dam-sinkers and bearded missionaries.

A feature of these services is the number of school-children carried by plane.

Schooling does not go far in this frontier land—apart from the admirable correspondence tuition carried out by the West Australian Department of Education from Perth—and many children fly down to boarding schools in the State capital, 1500 or more miles away. There is no way for them to go except by plane. The West Australian Government pays for one return trip each year for all children living in the north-west.

McRobertson-Miller provides frequent services to and from the Kimberleys, for its main trunk route up the coast and through to the Northern Territory capital of Darwin links with these "Station Runs" so that a journey that would take, say two weeks by surface transport can be made in a single day.

This has been particularly valuable with freight. Very few vegetables or fruits—except tropical varieties—are grown in the Kimberleys, but lettuces, beans, oranges can be flown from Perth, a matter of some importance where children have to be fed.

FRUITS TRANSPORT

To ensure that proper supplies of fresh food reach these isolated regions, the West Australian Government subsidises the air freight of perishables all the year round to inland regions where soils are not productive, in the "Wet" only to coastal areas. These subsidies are made on such products as butter, bacon and eggs, none of which are produced in the area. The normal air freight on such things amounts to Rs. 1-4-6 a lb. but subsidies have brought that figure down to As. 4-3.

In the same way, MacRobertson-Miller has made a gesture of its own.

The airline struck a specially low rate for the carriage of fresh fruit so that all children in the tropical north-west could get them.

It is a slow and expensive proposition to send them from Perth by sea and then by freight truck overland to outback centres, and the airline's fast service has created considerable goodwill in this way.

The arrival of Jack Murray's Lockheed at some little frontier town or station is always an event, even though it happens every week or two. As soon as it circles over the rooftops you will see people jump into trucks or utilities and speed over the red soil road towards the air strip. The welcome they give the pilot is something you will not see on the big city airports, where arrivals and departures have long ago assumed a more impersonal nature.

Perhaps the good spirits quickened by these "Station Runs" best symbolises their tremendous value to a community that still lives in a pioneering stage. There is an informal air about such flights. The pilots who fly the aircraft are highly trained and efficient, as they have to be in such difficult country, but a sense of kinship with the people they serve has grown up as well.

It is typical of Jack Murray, for instance, to introduce any strangers travelling on the plane to the station folk at each stop; a significant gesture of friendliness in a land where isolated lonely people are obliged to hold together against the hostility of the elements if they are to develop it fully.

FAREWELL TO VETERAN

At the remote Pallotine Mission for aborigines, run by German Roman Catholic priests in the Great Sandy Desert, 400 miles south of Wyndham, the aged Father Benedict is farewelled after many years of service there.

NO. 1 PROBLEM OF EDUCATION

Teachers Must Learn More To Teach Better

BY ROBIN McCOY

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

THE number one problem of education remains the teacher. If the teacher is mentally alive much can be done despite obstacles.

The most important person in the classroom is the teacher. A good teacher can give riches and development to an ungifted, handicapped class while a mediocre, dull teacher can damage the best of classes. If the teacher's graph of mental progress is going down year by year, while that of his students is rising rapidly, the teacher can hardly understand his students, however good his attitude towards them may be.

NEED OF EFFORT

How can a teacher remain mentally alive? And how can a school or college help in keeping its faculty mentally alive? By daily, individual study of new material, in the opinion of Thomas Jefferson School of St. Louis, Missouri.

The faculty here are expected to take time out every day for study not directly connected with any of their present or intended courses, study for educating themselves more broadly and richly, study intended to make them better human beings and therefore better teachers.

What the teacher studies does not matter to the school, nor how he goes after it, nor for how long. The school places no stress on publication, now or in the future, or on work, for further degrees. These points are the teacher's business and depend on his individual plans.

METHODIC WORK

On the first of each month the faculty, including the headmaster, write in a book a list of what they have been reading or doing for their improvement during the past month.

Soon afterwards a faculty meeting is held for an hour and a half or two hours, and the book is passed around for each person to read his list for the past month. He is expected to comment on what pleased or disappointed him or on his judgment about what he has read. Others may ask him about a book which they have not read and he has, or his opinion on some work he has read and not commented on.

All are equal at these meetings, and no one is sitting in a judgment seat over the others. The faculty are pooling their resources, learning from the interests and activities of others and bringing their own contributions. No talk of school affairs or school problems is permitted: for in this meeting the members of the faculty are enjoying one another as educated men and not as fellow labourers.

VARIETY THE SPICE

Since the requirement of continuous study applies to everyone equally and since there is no restriction on what the person studies, the rule does not prove burdensome. One man may be working on Diesel engines, another may be reading Persian poetry, another may be exploring a branch of mathematics which the other teachers have never heard of, and another man may be working on art or music or on writing a novel.

Schools and colleges have traditionally assumed that their teachers would go on learning, and experience has traditionally refuted their assumption. **The best teachers, or those who become the best, sometimes do go on studying, but too many do not and these have a way of dragging down or slowing down those few who go ahead.** At Thomas Jefferson School a new teacher is told that his first duty is to keep on growing, for only by healthy, continuous development can he hope to contribute anything of lasting value to his students. Charity begins at home, and teaching with the teacher. If he will not learn, how can he teach?

Nepal At Cross-Roads

(Continued from page 5, col 5)

claim of being the biggest political party in the country.

It is the Nepal Terai Congress, a new-born organization in Terai. Unlike others, its claim is based on its statistics that since 60 per cent of the population of the country is inhabited in Terai and 75 per cent of the revenue comes from there, it should be given seats proportionately in any future coalition set-up.

All told the political situation in the country remains in a highly confused state and for the moment at least, an overwhelming sense of disillusionment reigns.

Besides the present unsuccessful coalition attempt, the other alternative of resolving the deadlock through reconciliation between the two brothers remains as remote as ever.

Yet the conclusion should not be risked that all is nearly lost with Nepal. Politicians in that country like their counterparts in India have the same potentialities of changing like weathercocks and it should not be surprise to hear one fine morning things have come round in Kathmandu.

Peasants Groan

But behind the political hocus pocus, the basic thing that ninety per cent of the population of Nepal comprise of peasants living in the ancient feudal conditions, is often lost sight of.

Between themselves, the landlords and Ranas share all the good cultivable lands, and so the army of dispossessed landless goes on swelling fast.

The hope that burned brightly in the peasant mind at the time of switchover from the autocracy of the Ranas has proved deceitful. Agrarian problem in all its crudity and injustice lives on as ever before.

But history has caught up with Nepal. Peasants living in straw-thatched, mud huts have learnt to anticipate events. They have known for certain that their lot can be bettered too.

Let therefore the politicians of Nepal watch out and act with far-sightedness and take courage to sing their differences before the time runs out of hand.

Nepal's star still glimmers with a flickering gleam. The hour is far as yet for it to break away and speed off lighting the heavens with its cold dying glow.

The Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Bhantara Sang came off last week at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Mr. Shetty, Health Minister of Madras presided on the occasion. Mr. Shetty is photographed with a group of organisers.

TABLES TURNED ON NAZIMUDDIN

Bengali-Punjabi Feud In Pakistan

BY MOBARAK SAGHAR

KARACHI, (By Air)

KHWAJA NAZIMUDDIN'S dismissal on April 17 was a great surprise to the entire nation. The reasons given by the Governor-General for his drastic action have no relation to reality. The real cause lay deeper—in the years-old struggle for power within the Muslim League party.

Nazimuddin's accession to the Prime Minister's "gaddi" and his younger brother, Shahuddin's joining hands with the Frontier dictator, Abdul Qayum Khan, put the Bengali faction into ascendancy. The Bengali-Frontier clique was aimed against the Punjabis and the U. P.-wallas. The combination went on fine for some time. During the last Frontier Assembly's elections, official League leaders from the Punjab were openly insulted by the Nazimuddin-Qayum axis, and anti-Punjabi slogans were raised throughout the campaign.

Those who were victimized had gone to the N.W.F.P. to help the official League candidates. Far from being non-Leaguers or Opposition men, they were well known for their deep prejudices against the non-League groups, and had been sent either by the various Provincial Muslim Leagues or the Central organisation. But the Frontier regime, it turned out, had no room for "undesirable intruders."

Then a move to purge the Central Cabinet began. The politicians got busy with intrigues, often foiled by counter-intrigues, while the masses looked helplessly for food, clothing and shelter.

A diversionary measure was considered necessary to prevent the popular unrest from bursting out in the open. The Kashmir issue had almost exhausted itself, the people having lost faith in their leaders, and the Indian invasion bogey had been over-worked. What remained?

Trumped-up Agitation

In desperation, the anti-Ahmadiya movement was initiated, but it soon went out of control of its sponsors. The poverty-stricken masses were all against the present set-up. Having realized that they were being deceived by their masters for their selfish ends, they were waiting for an excuse to express their resentment. But since they were unorganised, the protest went astray. It fell into chaos, necessitating martial law in Lahore, the centre of the lawlessness. The faction responsible for the miscalculation had to be punished, and so, the Punjab Premier, Mr. Daultana was forced to quit.

When the inter-party strife reached its climax, the party in power decided to oust Mr. Ghulam Mohammad from the Governor-Generalship and reinstate Khwaja Nazimuddin in that position. This party had offered the highest post in the land to Ghulam Mohammad temporarily in the hope that the old ailing rival would be content to die as head of the state.

But Ghulam Mohammad forestalled Nazimuddin. He succeeded in winning over one of the brains behind the plot at the eleventh hour and turned the tables on his rivals. The services of six out of 11 of the "inefficient" cabinet under dismissal were secured by promises of jobs in the new cabinet, where again they would be in a majority.

Therefore, the question involved in the cabinet upturn was not one of efficiency, but of power politics. The wishful aspirant to Governor-Generalship was ushered into the Darbar Hall and asked politely to resign. Khwaja Sahib was shocked. He tried to avoid the catastrophe but all in vain. The dismissal orders were announced. To challenge the Governor-General's powers at this stage was futile, because such powers had several times been exercised before, during and after the Khwaja Sahib's Governor-Generalship, and he had never objected to such exercise.

People Unconcerned

The most pitiable aspect of the situation is that the nation is almost unanimous in observing the "Day of Deliverance" on the dismissal of a "popular" Prime Minister, who had only a week or so back claimed on the Parliament floor that the entire nation and her genuine representatives in the legislature were at his back.

A question arises here: If the Khwaja and his Cabinet were inefficient why shouldn't the central legislature be dissolved, too, for shielding the culprits? And what about the so-called national organisation which was led by the same, proved inefficient cabinet?

All those good people who were all praise for Nazimuddin a little while ago, turned their eyes from him in his misfortune and are now shouting loyalty to the new regime as though the sole purpose of their life had been to see Nazimuddin replaced by Mohammad Ali, made possible by Governor-General Ghulam Mohammad, the "boldest living ruler on earth."

These 'worshippers of the setting Sun' did not have the courage even to protest against the virtual house arrest of Khwaja Nazimuddin after his return from the Governor-General's house. He found telephone cut and the atmosphere changed.

The Chief Commissioner of Karachi had secret orders to keep police and army ready for any emergency, but the new rulers misunderstood their rival's character. Nazimuddin could be any thing but a rebel.

He will now get a Rs. 2,000 monthly reward for life for the valuable services rendered by him to the nation, particularly during his Governor Generalship. The same man was such an utter failure as Prime Minister that the Governor-General was forced to have the pleasure of relieving him of his duties!

Opposition Parties

The opposition parties cannot be satisfied with the mere overthrow of a sub-faction of the ruling clique. The Awami League leader, Mr. Suhrawardy described it as putting "old wine in new bottles" The Pakistan Socialist Party's general secretary, Mohammed Yusuf Khan said it was no more important than a reshuffling of the Cabinet. The latter added that no good could be brought to the suffering majority in Pakistan without making revolutionary changes in the political, social and economic structure of the society.—I.N.F.S.

NEW DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Story Of Tapti River Dam

BELATED DISCOVERY AFTER EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAY SIDING

PARLIAMENTARY Session is slowly down to its terminus. It has already lost much of its interest. The week saw an academic debate on the Constitutional issue, namely whether a Speaker should remain a Member of a Political Party, after he had been elected to the Chair. The Opposition asserted that he should not be and cited conventions in Britain in their support.

The Congress in office did not accept the contention. That a Speaker's seat should be uncontested was the sine qua non of a Speaker ceasing to remain a member of a political party. The Opposition did not contest the point. But not only the present Speaker's Parliamentary seat but even his candidature for the Chair was contested last year, it was pointed out. The Opposition could not contest the argument, but claimed that the present Parliament was the first body under the Constitution and the test demanded could only be available after the next General Elections. Meanwhile, it was wise to establish healthy conventions". "Walt and see" was the slogan of the Opposition. "We need not wait, we have seen" was the reply.

More About Dams

The Band of Internationalists Constituting the Central Water and Power Commission are also builders of the Welfare State. Their exploits in Hirakud have already delighted the public and have been suitably eulogised by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda. Here comes something from the State of Bombay which may eclipse even Hirakud.

On August 2, 1950, the then Ma-Bap of the Internationalists, Mr. N. V. Gadgil laid on the table of Parliament a progress Report of the multi-purpose river projects, from which the following is lifted:

"The Kakarapar Dam Project comprises of a Cement concrete dam across the Tapti River. There will be two power houses, one at the dam and the other at the end of a sixteen mile long power channel, with a total installed capacity of 2,16,000 k.w. Provision will be made for future development of navigation. Construction is in progress on 12½ miles long Broad Gauge railway siding from Madhi to Kakarapar dam site. Earth work for the embankment has been completed for three miles railway track. Work along the Tarsara-Ratania-Kanjha road is in progress". Very encouraging indeed chorused the Members of Parliament.

"Bombay Marches On" was the title of a booklet issued by the Bombay Government in 1951. It contains the following description of Kakarapar Project.

The Tapti River Valley Project, otherwise known as the Kakarapar scheme, consists of two stages the first one involving a cost of Rs. 1216 lakhs to irrigate 5,90,000 acres of land in the Surat district; 50,100 acres being for perennial irrigation and the balance for periodic irrigation, i.e., for the monsoon and the winter crops. Expenditure incurred on this project up to 31st March last, came to Rs. 66.65 lakhs.

Multi-Purpose Projects

The investigations for the multi-purpose projects in the Tapti river basin were undertaken in 1948. Extremely meagre data were available regarding the topography and the hydrology of the basin and it was necessary to make a start from scratch.

The report on the preliminary reconnaissance surveys was examined, and its recommendations were accepted by the Government of India and sanction was accorded by the Government of Bombay. Detailed investigations were undertaken on behalf of the latter Government by the Central Water Irrigation and Navigation Commission which is now replaced by the Central Water and Power Commission, at an estimated cost of Rs. 19,95,000.

The investigations included a topographical and contour survey of the reservoir basin, covering an area of over 1,00,000 acres, a detailed survey for the canal system commanding an area of 8,00,000 acres, a geological examination of the dam site at Kakarapar, observations of discharges, silt and gauges at a number of stations along the river and a study of the rainfall, rainstorms and run-offs in the basin.

The work of surveying the reservoir basin was entrusted to the Survey of India Department which has completed the work, using the quick modern methods of air photography with ground control.

Soil Surveys

An extensive programme of soil surveys was also undertaken. Over 20,000 soil samples were taken out, classified and analysed. In addition to this work, a large number of soil samples were taken from Khar lands in the commanded area and analysed to determine the feasibility of reclaiming those lands for agricultural purposes. The laboratory work in connection with these investigations was carried out mostly in a laboratory set up at Surat and a part of the work, was done in the Central Water and Power Commission's laboratory at Hirakud.

On the Hydrology side, rainfall records for the past 60 years from 62 Meteorological stations in the catchment area and 14 others close to the border of the catchment area, were studied. Discharge and silt observation sites were established at Burhanpur, Bhusawal and Kathor bridge. Arrangements were made to read gauges at these sites every few hours and more frequently during floods. In addition, a number of gauging stations were established at strategic points, where observations were taken daily during the monsoon months. Small laboratories were set up at each of the discharge sites to carry out the silt analysis. The results of the analysis of the run-off and the rainfall data have been recorded in three volumes by the Hydrology section of the Central Water and Power Commission.

30 Crores Scheme

Sufficient data had been collected within one year to enable the submission of the Project Report and estimates for the Kakarapar Weir and Canals scheme to the Government. The investigations were carried out in a remarkably short period. The Weir and Canals Project estimated to cost Rs. 626 lakhs received the administrative approval of the Government of Bombay in June 1949. The inauguration ceremony of the work was performed by the Honourable Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Public Works and Housing, in November of the same year and the construction of canals was started soon thereafter. As a result of further investigations the Chairman of Central Water and Power Commission recommended construction of a dam in site instead of a weir at the site to make the scheme multi-purpose, providing for perennial irrigation, generation of power, navigation and water supply to cities like Surat, etc. This recommendation was accepted; but as the cost of the full scheme was very high viz. Rs. 30 crores approximately, it was decided to develop the scheme in two stages.

In the year of grace, 1953, it was discovered that the project was being processed without estimates, that no designs for the dam had yet been received from the "Band of Internationalists" and that the Railway siding on which Rs. 12-1/2 lakhs have been spent was not wanted.

INDIA THROUGH VICTORIAN EYES

(Continued from Page 2 col. 5)

the white-clad men in purple and scarlet shawls, and, in the centre of the picture, the vast, glittering temple; to Lear the experience was almost spiritual. "Henceforth, let the inhabitants of the world be divided into two classes—them as has seen the Taj Mahal—and them as hasn't!"

Alternately, with brush and pen, he continued to record the sights of India: the Himalayas rising above the date groves, Bangalore in twilight, and the mountains like purple crystal in Mahe.

THE DEAF LADY

Entertaining natives and Anglo-Indians pass in procession through his *Journal:* the fidgety Rajah, the garrulous Mrs. Cracroft with her "fizzy champagne manner," and Mrs. Willoughby Osborne, the Colonel's wife, whose charm was enough to make even Lear forget a bad dinner of raw pork and onions.

Supreme was the very deaf lady whose ear trumpet was mistaken for a sort of glass by the native servant: "he instantly poured into it and her ear a deluge of iced champagne." The lady, Lear records, was distraught, and threw it all back on her host's worked satin waistcoat. Vast confusion ensued.

It is at times like this that we recognise the familiar Lear: and it must be admitted that the Lear who reprimands a "blacky Indian" for impertinence in the station waitingroom and finds that he is addressing a mighty Mussulman potentate, is a more endearing figure than the traveller who records his journey like Bradshaw or a pedestrian Mrs. Beeton.

There is too strong a flavour of the timetable, too detailed an account of the cold roast lamb, the claret and soda water, the mutton or curry and Bass, which formed Lear's breakfast, and not only his breakfast but often his lunch and dinner.

There is much in this *Journal* which does not illumine Victorian India or increase our understanding of Lear himself; and Mr. Murphy, who has introduced the book and edited it with enthusiasm, might have reduced it still further with advantage.

None the less, and despite the unevenness of Lear's writing, I for one have enjoyed it; the cumulative effect is strong. Lear travelled widely, and his *Journal* reveals much of the animated, multicoloured life of India just before the days of Empire. The Mutiny is still fresh in mind, but already we are aware of the supremacy of the Victorian raj. The officer's wives, and Lear, too, sing *Tears, idle Tears*, by Lord Tennyson, and the Indian Army, bearded and Kiplingesque, parade in the torrid heat.

The small trains chuff through the landscape, and occasionally the window frames the poetic countryside:

A wood of palmyra palms, their crisp, hard fans rattling in any breeze, and their ringed, broad, columnar trunks rising from an under-growth of young coco-trees. Beyond the village all is green until it gradually becomes sandy to the seashore where the ancient pagoda stands in complete loneliness above the fretting waves.

Lear can touch heights in prose; the *Indian Journal* confirms it. And yet, for all his delicacy (how charming it is, too, in his water-colours of Lucknow and Colgong!), for all his observation of characters, and his wealth of factual detail, I closed the book with an irrepressible feeling of disappointment.

How pleasant to know Mr. Lear!
Who has written such volume of stuff!

Pleasant indeed. But Lear is not distinguished as a writer of travel books; and to my mind the happiest passage in the *Journal* is an Indian poem:

She sate upon her Dobie,
To watch the Evening Star,
And all the Punkahs as they passed,
Cried "My! how fair you are!"
Around her bower, with quivering leaves,
The tall Kamsamahs grew,
And Kitmutgars in wild festoons
Hung down from Tchokis blue.

Below her home the river rolled
With soft meloobious sound,
Where golden-finned Chuprassies swam,
In myriads circling round . .

She sate upon her Dobie,
She heard the nimmak hum,
When all at once a cry arose,
"The cummerbund is come!"
In vain she fled:—with open jaws
The angry monster followed,
And so, (before assistance came),
That Lady Fair was swollowed.

More Women In Industrial Science

Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., has established a group known as the "Industrial Associates for Women in Science," in recognition of the shortage of industrial scientists and of the need for scientists who have a liberal, as well as scientific, education.

The group will co-operate with industry in training young women for work in industrial applications of science as well as for participation in fundamental research.

Journalist's Reminiscences

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

powers to adopt either of these courses.

This is a dismal and disheartening tale but may I round it off with one more instance yet? When my services were terminated in November, 1950, by the management of an English daily in Bombay, which calls itself the most modern and progressive, I had put in nineteen months service without enjoying even a day's leave. I had, however, been asking for it for sometime past and it was informally agreed that I should proceed on a month's leave when the assistant editor already on leave returned. Unfortunately, I was suddenly served with a notice terminating my services from a particular date before his return and when I put in a note to the editor about it he passed it on to the Manager with the endorsement that my proposal to grant me a month's leave and extend the period of my notice accordingly was "most reasonable" and that I should be granted a month's leave. The Manager, however, said "Sorry", and there the matter ended.

PAKISTAN GETS A NEW PREMIER

(Continued from Page 2 col. 1)

one man he secretly feared was the young Mr. Mahomed Ali! With Mr. Fazlul Huq gone too old and Mr. Suhrawardy being a stranger to East Bengal, there was no problem to Nazimuddin! And, Mr. Mahomed Ali did not, at first, even migrate into the new Heaven which Jinnah had given the East Bengalis. He continued to live in Calcutta and this accentuated Nazimuddin's suspicions all the more. The Khwaja soon got into touch with Mr. Jinnah, who sent for Mr. Mahomed Ali, who then travelled to Karachi half-heartedly. A plan was already in store. Mr. Jinnah ordered Mr. Mahomed Ali to "pack up within twenty-four hours and leave for Burma". He was to become the Pak Ambassador in Rangoon. Mr. Ali went with a heavy heart, and the 'hookum' of the Pak Furher could hardly be ignored by any.

An Ambassadorship for Ali, at that time, virtually meant political exile for him, because the Nazimuddin group felt that he would somehow upset the political apple-cart in East Bengal, and bring in Suhrawardy to Premiership and himself to a place in the Cabinet.

Mr. Ali was grateful to Suhrawardy for giving him ministerial office and on a few occasions, he was even acting Premier in Bengal. Normally, he had the Finance, Public Health and Local Administration portfolios. From Burma, Ali went to Montreal as Pak High Commissioner in 1949 and last year, he succeeded Hassan Ispahani in the Washington Embassy.

●

Forty-four year old Mahomed Ali, the fat, happy-go-lucky politician hails from Bogra in East Bengal. He is a grand-son of the late Nawab Bahadur Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhury of Dhanbari, who had the distinction being the First Moslem to hold the office of Minister in Bengal. After graduation from the Presidency College, Calcutta, Mr. Ali took to politics. In 1936 he became a Member of the Bengal Legislative Asesmbly, and Mr. Fuzlul Huq was then Chief Minister. In 1943 when Mr. Jinnah quarrelled with Mr. Huq he allowed Nazimuddin to form a new Cabinet. All became Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister. Two years later, when Mr. R. G. Casey, now Australian Minister for External Affairs, became the Governor of Bengal, he dismissed the Nazimuddin Ministry and set up an Advisory regime and in 1946, the general elections brought in Mr. Suhrawardy to Premiership. Mr. Mahomed Ali then became his Minister of Finance and earned a good reputation for himself in office. Both these men got on well, because they had a liberal outlook on affairs.

●

Mr. Mahomed Ali is a sportsman, and he was actively connected with the East Bengal Football teams. He likes evening parties, has a taste for choice clothes and has modern ways of behaviour. He is a delightful conversationist with a wealth of information and wit. But how far he can pull together the diverging forces in Pakistan and conduct the orchestra of state amicably, is something to be seen. Still, has not history shown us the sudden emergence of a leader from somewhere at critical times to become the saviour of his people? May be, Mahomed Ali is one, who knows?

'Alekhine Has Radar Eyes,' He Thought

Chess

MANY people believed that Alekhine had supernatural powers to win after perceiving the slightest flaw in his opponents position in a game. In fact he could analyse faster when in difficulty. But there is a strange story told by F. Lupi, the Portuguese Champion about a man who thought Alekhine had Radar eyes; not X-ray eyes, because you have to stand before an object to see it in the latter case.

Alekhine and F. Lupi had been strolling along the road at Caceras a little Spanish town, in the December of 1945. Alekhine suddenly stopped as if he had seen a demon. "I am done for!" he said, "It is the man who stares!" He tried to conceal behind Lupi. A short distance ahead a little man with a large smile was waving his umbrella.

The real story was as follows. This man followed Alekhine about gazing earnestly into the Champion's eyes, practically from the end of Alekhine's nose, in cafes, bars, hotels, tournaments, everywhere.

He had watched Alekhine playing fifteen games simultaneously blindfold some months before and had been so impressed that he had been practically unable to sleep ever since. He had become obsessed with the idea that the "trick" had something to do with Alekhine's eyes which must act by Radar or something of the sort: and in trying to explore this theory he nearly pestered Alekhine to distraction.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Played in the first round of the 1946 British Championship between R. F. Combe and C.H.O.'D. Alexander, Combe playing with the White pieces.

1. Kt-KB3, P-Q4, 2. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 3. P-B4, P-K3; 4. B-Kt5, P-KR3; 5. BxKt, QxB; 6. Q-Kt3, P-QB3; 7. QKt-Q2, Kt-Q2; 8. P-K4, PxKP; 9. KtxP, Q-B5; 10. B-Q3, P-KKt4; 11. Kt-Kt3, P-Kt5; 12. Kt-K2, Q-B2; 13. Kt-Q2, P-QB4; 14. P-Q5, Kt-K4; 15. O-O-O, B-Q2; 16. B-K4, O-O-O; 17. P-KB4, PxP e.p.; 18. KtxP, B-Q3? 19. PxP, BxP; 20. RxB, RxR; 21. KtxKt, KR-Q1; 22. Kt-KB3, P-B4; 23. B-B2, Q-Kt2; 24. Kt-B4, B-B2; 25. Q-K3! R-K1; 26. QxP ch., R-B3; 27. QxRP, Q-Kt5; 28. Q-R8 ch. K-B2; 29. Kt-Q5 ch. BxKt; 30. QxR, QxBP; 31. Q-K5 ch. K-B1; 32. QxP ch. B-K3; 33. Q-B8 ch., K-B2; 34. Q-Kt7 ch., K-Kt1; 35. Q-K5 ch., K-R1; 36. Kt-Q4, Black Resigns.

Q.P. Benoni Counter Gambit

In this game against A. R. B. Thomas (White) Combe hit upon a combination to win in fine style with 29....., BxB, while this combination was not sufficient to win, it cannot be called incorrect as Combe always had the draw in [illegible] whilst setting his opponent a problem of considerable difficulty.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-KKt3, P-QB4; 3. P-Q5, P-KKt3; 4 B-Kt2, B-Kt2; 5. P-K4, P-Q3; 6. Kt-QB3, Castles; 7. KKt-K2, B-Q2; 8. P-QR4, Q-B1; 9. Kt-B4, Kt-R3; 10. Castles, Kt-B2; 11. Q-K2, P-QR3; 12. P-R5, R-Kt1; 13. Kt-Q1, Kt-Kt5; 14. P-B4, P-QKt4; 15. PxP e.p., RxP; 16. Kt-Q3, Kt-K4; 17. KtxKt, BxKt; 18. R-R2, P-K3; 19. P-B4, B-Q5 ch.; 20. B-K3, BxB ch.; 21. QxB, PxP; 22. BPxB, R-K1; 23. Q-QB3, Q-Q1; 24. R-K1, Kt-Kt4; 25. Q-Q2, Kt-Q5; 26. P-K5, Q-Kt1; 27. PxP, RxP; 28. Kt-B3, B-R6; 29. Kt-K4, BxB; 30. KxB, RxKt; 31. RxR, Q-Kt6; 32. RxKt, PxR; 33. R-R5, RxP; 34. RxP, Q-Kt2, 35. R-R3, R-QKt4; 36. K-R3, R-R4 ch; 37. K-Kt4, P-B4 and mate.

Q. P. Old Indian Defence

The third round game between Robert Combe (White) and F. Parr in the 1946 British championship. By the 25th move Parr inaugurated a fine Kingside attack which found the to be champion napping. But for this timely thrust Parr would have found his Queenside awkwardly broken up.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4, P-KKt3; 3. Kt-QB3, B-Kt2; 4. P-K4, P-Q3; 5. P-KKt3, Castles; 6. B-Kt2, Kt-B3; 7. KKt-K2, P-K4; 8. P-Q5, Kt-K2; 9. P-KR3, Kt-K1; 10. B-K3, P-KB4; 11. Q-Q2, Kt-KB3; 12. P-B3, B-Q2; 13. Castles, Kt-R4; 14. B-Kt5, Q-K1; 15. K-R2, K-R1; 16. Kt-Kt5, BxKt; 17. PxB, Kt-Kt1; 18. Q-R5, P-Kt3; 19. Q-Kt4, P-QR3; 20. PxRP, RxP; 21. Q-B4, R-R2; 22. B-Q2, Q-B2; 23. Kt-B3, P-B4; 24. Kt-Kt5, R-Q2; 25. P-QR4, P-B5; 26. P-Kt4, Kt-Kt6; 27. KR-QKt1, Q-B3; 28. Kt-B3, P-KR4; 29. P-R5, PxRP; 30. Kt-Q1, PxP; 31. RPxP, Q-R5 ch. 32. B-R3, KtxP; 33. QxKt, Q-Kt6 ch.; 34. K-R1, QxB ch.; 35. K-Kt1, Kt-B3; 36. QxKtP, Q-Kt6 ch.; 37. K-B1, QxBP ch; 38. Kt-B2, P-K5 and White resigned.

Reti (Barcza) Opening

From the Paignton Tournament. Mrs. Bruce (White) J. E. Jones (Black).

1. Kt-KB3, P-Q4; 2. P-KKt3, P-KKt3; 3. B-Kt2, B-Kt2; 4. Castles, P-K4; 5. P-Q3, Kt-K2; 6. P-K4, Castles; 7. QKt-Q2, P-QB4 (*1); 8. PxP (*2), KtxP; 9. Kt-B4, Kt-QB3; 10. R-K1, P-B3 (*3); 11. P-B3, Kt-R2; 12. B-K3, Kt-K3 (*4); 13. Q-Kt3, K-R1; 14. QR-Q1, Q-B2; 15. P-Q4 (*5), BPxP; 16. PxP, PxP; 17. KtxP, Kt (K3)xKt; 18. BxKt, B-Kt5; 19. R-Q2, KtxB; 20. RxKt, P-B4 (*6); 21. R-Q3, P-B5; 22. Kt-Q6, QR-Q1 (*7); 23. Kt-B7 ch (*8), QxKt; 24. QxQ (*9), RxR; 25. R-K8, R-Q1; 26. RxR (*10), RxR; 27. P-KR3, B-B4; 28. QxQ KtP, PxKtP; 29. PxP, P-KR4 draw agreed.

PREMATURE

(*1) Black's general Pawn advance in the Barcza opening is premature and provides with an objective in the centre.

(*2) A logical exchange which prevents Black from consolidating his centre.

(*3) The alterative is. 10....., R-K1; but Black appears to have hopes of advancing the KBP. The text move however creates a diagonal weakness in Blacks Kingside.

DANGEROUS INITIATIVE

(*4) Keeping watch on White's Q4 recognising that with P-Q4 White would obtain a dangerous initiative. (*5) Played with extraordinary judgment.

(*6) Black is in a tight spot; his Bishop is attacked and 20....., B-B1 would be altogether a weak move.

COMPLICATED THREAT

(*7) Black fails to see the complicated threat which forces him in a corner.

(*8) Black's next move is forced. If 23....., K-Kt1; 24. KtxR with a discovered check.

(*9) White falters; a simple win is, 24. RxR, QxQ; 25. RxR ch, BxR; 26. PxQ.

LOST THE GRIP

(*10) White has lost her grip on the game. There again is a simple win by 26. QxR ch, BxQ; 27. RxR etc. White has the exchange and wins at least a Pawn.

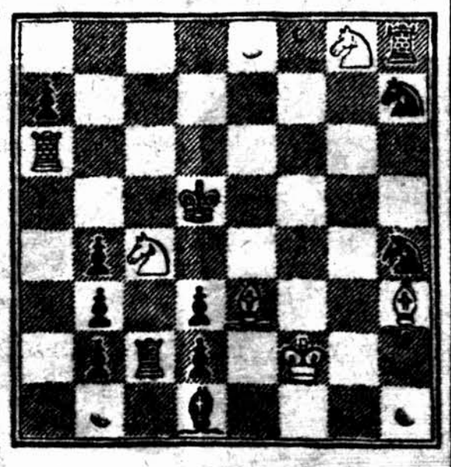
(*11) Here White though with still a probable win in hand offered a draw which was readily accepted. The winning method would be long and laborious, with many pitfalls. Mrs. Bruce also had two difficult rounds on the next day.

—BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE.

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 33.

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in three moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 32 Key-move: Q-K8

New Surgery Helps Some Sterile Women

A limited number of sterile women may be helped to bear children by a technique outlined to the American Academy of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

It is suitable in some cases where there is a blocking of the Fallopian tubes that conduct the egg from the ovary to the uterus.

In this technique, the blocked portion of the tube is cut out and the tube encouraged to regrow and bridge the gap.

The method is reported by Drs. Mario A. Castallo and Amos S. Wainer of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

They said that of 93 women operated on in Philadelphia and elsewhere, 19 have become pregnant.

The idea of cutting out a blocked segment of a Fallopian tube is not new. It has been tried for many years with poor results. The Philadelphia doctors believe the fault has rested with the material inserted in the Fallopian tubes to act as a temporary bridge. Stainless steel has been used largely. Fibrous tissue often formed as a result. Now a plastic, polyethylene, has been tried and the gap has grown together smoothly, according to Dr. Wainer. The plastic tubing is later removed. The regenerated Fallopian tube retains its capacity to cause the churning motion necessary to move the egg down into the uterus.

Dr. Wainer warned that a blocked Fallopian tube is only one of many causes for sterility and that this technique thus can help only a few.

Tubes become blocked, he explained, because of pelvic inflammation, a birth defect, or peritonitis as a result of a ruptured appendix.

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Terraced Gardens Of Mysore

BRINDAVAN ATTRACTS TWO LAKH VISITORS A YEAR

BY MRS. H. J. RODRICK

SIR John Wardlaw Milne once remarked of Mysore: "The State is there, open as a book, that he who runs may read. And he who walks may read better than he who runs and he who rests awhile by the wayside will find that it profits him both in body and soul."

About its gardens, no description can do justice to the reality but a modern journalist once wrote of the famous Brindavan Gardens (11 miles from Mysore City) which attracts 200,000 or more visitors annually:

AN EGG-CUP

"Brindavan, seen by day, is an exquisite garden. In shape like an egg-cup, it is approached along the stem by an excellent motor road leading to a pavilion. There the visitor sees the terrain fall away in a series of terraces to the river bed and rise again similarly on the other side. Each terrace is divided across by a wide strip of water in which fountains continuously play vertically, from topmost pavilion to river bed; yet another strip of water begins with a miniature waterfall and there is a "race" from one terrace to the next. Flower beds and trim box-edges border lush lawns. The whole terrain on each flank is fringed by a sweep of tall trees.

"From dawn to dusk every nuance of nature's light and shade is caught up and reflected in the unfolding waters which stretch below. When darkness comes, as by some touch of a magic wand they begin to spray jewels of liquid light, each foundation being given an individuality all its own.

"So the enchanted eye is led onward, downward, to the river's edge, softly aglow with half concealed and half revealed light. And there in the river's centre, rising a sheer 150 feet, is a tower of water which the wind claims for its own sport, whirling its drift in strangely attractive designs. On the far bank, glowing fountains lead up to a floodlit arch which has the effective outer darkness for foil"

GLASS HOUSE

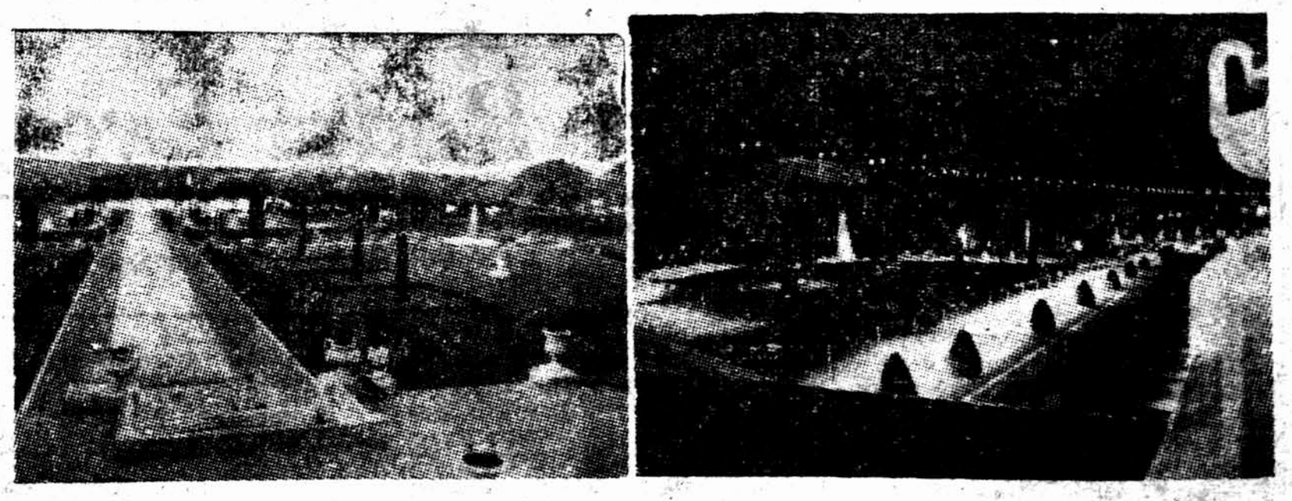
Speaking of the gardens of Mysore, it would be incomplete if reference were not made to other well known gardens in a class by themselves situated in the State's capital city—Bangalore.

The Government Botanical Gardens, popularly known as Lal Bagh, were laid out in 1780 by Hyder Ali and subsequent improvements have made them one of the finest gardens in India and they attract visitors of all classes throughout the year.

A feature of this garden is a large imposing glass house which serves as a venue for the State's Agri-and-Horticultural Show. On the other hand situated in Bangalore Cantonment is Cubbon Park named after Sir Mark Cubbon who was Chief Commissioner of Mysore from 1834 to 1861. The park covers an area of more than a hundred acres and has many fine carriage drives, graceful avenues, broad promenades, pleasure retreats, a band stand and fairy fountain. The public offices—a noble pile of buildings in Grecian style is 640 feet long, built in 1868—accommodates the principal offices of the Government of Mysore. Other landmarks in the park are the public museum and library, the former Residency and the marble statue of the late Maharaja. Is it any wonder that the visitor to Cubbon Park does not fail to be impressed by the beauty of this garden where he may while away the hours in relaxation amidst the scent of flowering trees wafted by the winds that blow constantly and soothe his drooping spirit and if he should by driving through the main roads which traverse the park hardly believe he was yet in the midst of the city of Bangalore?

An enchanting view of the Lal Bagh gardens, Bangalore.

BRINDAVAN BY DAY & NIGHT



A view of the Brindavan Gardens (left) as seen during the day and (right) when darkness falls.

Australian Looks At The American Way Of Life

BY ALBERT NORMAN

Exclusive from 'The Christian Science Monitor', Boston.

THE whole world is talking about America and Americans these days, praising them, vilifying them, or just calmly "analyzing" them. Here's what some eminent Australian professors said about the American living standard in a recent joint discussion over the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

Prof. Sir Douglas Copland (Economist): "The question is: Is it desirable to have the American standards of living developed everywhere?"

Prof. Frederick S. Nadel (Anthropologist): We ask ourselves "Is a certain standard of living desirable?" What we really mean is, would people be happier if a particular standard of living were achieved?

"I think the first thing to keep in mind is that a standard of living is not just a set of particular concrete advantages; rather it is an attitude which people have with regard to....happiness—with regard to their needs and the satisfactions that they envisage. It is a philosophy of life, if you like, and we have to compare these and discover whether one is more conducive to happiness than another.

"Now looking at American civilization, I think one might fairly say that there is a considerable amount of evidence to show that satisfaction of the psychological and physiological needs is not fully assured. People in America will, in fact, be the first to admit it—that there is in their philosophy of life a certain restlessness, a certain drive towards new achievements all the time."

Professor Copland: "Is that achievement or diversion?"

Professor Nadel: "No, I think it is achievement which is never conceived to satisfy you permanently. You proceed from one achievement to the other—you always want to have new things."

Prof. Marcus L. Oliphant (Physicist): "Isn't this desire to see things improve, to improve one's self and improve the world, the real driving force that makes civilization come about?...."

Professor Nadel: "Further and further achievements are ideals, but it would not be true, for example, of a great many of the eastern civilizations.

"My second point was merely to say another objective criterion seems to me to be the stability of a society in general whether it is free from upheaval and disturbances, whether it goes on working as it is for a long time without major threats to its structure and its arrangements. And there, too, I think it's probably right to say that in America there is less stability of that kind than there is in other civilizations.

Basis Of Advance

"Now if you are brought up with a philosophy of stability....you would consider that you are less happy under the conditions where change of that kind always takes place. If you are brought up, on the other hand, against the background of a philosophy of change ....you are conditioned to restlessness and then completely satisfied only if restlessness goes on."

Professor Oliphant: "I can't understand this, Nadel. I can't understand your feeling that America is a country which is more subject to violent change than any other country. It seems to me that it has been more stable politically than almost any other country in the world over the last 50 years or so.....

"The Americans have deliberately sought a constitutional and political system which would put all sorts of checks on the operations of government so as to leave the individual as free as possible to pursue his own self-interests.

"That's a perfectly legitimate kind of scheme to put up to urge people to adopt. But it is of course always obtained at a certain cost. Underneath the apparently unchanging governmental system there goes on all the time a great deal of individual activity which very greatly changes the structure of the society."

Professor Copland: "But how far would it be true to say that, without disparaging the American society and its standard of living, the influence of the frontier in American history has been so great that in many respects the American society is still a frontier society though greatly advanced in so many other ways?"

Professor Oliphant: "I'm sorry but so it is for all men, isn't it? I mean it is only a different sort of frontier that we are facing at the moment. The Americans faced a geographical frontier which was advancing; we are facing now, all over the world, a technological frontier which is advancing, and I don't think that we can stop that. When we say: 'Is it desirable that the rest of the world should have the standard of living of America?' I think we are asking a question that has not much sense in it. That what we really are after is: Is it possible for the rest of the world in a conceivable time to achieve a standard of living of that sort without upsetting it too much?"

Professor Copland: "Now, we have been talking about the American way of life, its mass production and so on, its tempo of living in the neurotic sense; now, to what extent is this likely to have an influence upon....the social mind? To what extent is it likely to interfere with individual freedom and security....?"

Freedom & Stability

Professor Nadel: "To some extent the idea of liberty—of individual freedom to do what you want—does conflict, I think, with the idea of a security which should apply to everybody and give him a fixed place in society.

"But there is one last thing that I would like to say, and that is that externally the Americans seem to have found the answer in spite of all this that we have been saying, to accepting responsibility with a reasonable continuity in foreign policy. And therein lies great hope for the world gaining a great deal more respect for the American way of life...."

ILLUMINATED FOUNTAINS

(Left) Spraying jewels of liquid light and (right) is a tower of water shooting up.

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